THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 66. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's View of His Proclamations—Death of General Griffin—The Freedmen's Bureau, Etc. Etc.

From the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

REGISTRATION AND THE ELECTIONS.

The anticipations expressed by your correspondent, some days since, that the President would order the reopening of the registration and the postponement of the elections, are about to be substantially realized, if the statements which are usually accepted as being inspired by the President himself are to be relied upon. He will evade the Congressional prohibition against his interference, by couching his order in the shape of a suggestion or recommendation, which will be put in official form. This, he hopes, will accomplish with the district commanders what a positive official order, involving a direct conflict, would not. An Executive suggestion, with a little of the odor of Commander-in-Chief about it, he hopes will induce the district commanders to do what he desires, on their own responsibility. It is altogether likely that it will fail of effect, as the law requires registration to close by the 1st of October. It is already completed in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. In Louisiana, the revision required to be made by the boards fourteen days before the election is also finished. The poll-books are being prepared and everything requisite for the election, now only twelve days hence, is nearly ready. General Hancock is not likely to reach New Orleans before October 1, and, unless peremptorily suspended by an arbitrary and illegal order, Sheridan's machinery will accomplish the election and assemble the Constitutional Convention without any further assistance. The statement that the purposes of the President, as above indicated, meet with the concurrence of General Grant, is an unmitigated falsehood. The matter has not been submitted to him, and his well-known position warrants the statement that such an interference would not be approved.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Collector Smythe and ex-Collector Barney, of New York, who have been here for several days, have, in their interviews with the President, urged the retention of Secretary McCulloch in his present position, and both have received the assurance from the President that he had no intention of displacing him.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Howard, in order to reduce the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau to the narrowest possible limits, after consultation with General Grant has issued the following important letter to the Assistant Commissioners, calling for the reduction of the number of employes whenever it can be enforced:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, September 13, 1867.—Circular letter.—It is very desirable for you to reduce the number of your agents, officers, and clerks to the lowest practicable limit. Wherever an inspector will answer instead of a local agent, recommend for discharge of the local agent and obtain an inspector from headquarters. Confer with the District Commanders in person or by letter, and ascertain whether he can detail officers or suitable enlisted men to replace the volunteer officers still retained in service, and report the names of the latter for muster out. Reduce your hospitals as fast as it can be done, substituting dispensaries, with a view to reducing the number of agents and officers employed in the medical work. Many of the officers and agents have been employed in the work of registration under the direction of the District Commander. It is believed that several of these officers and agents can be dispensed with as soon as that work shall be completed. I trust to you for a careful and conscientious examination of your field, and the recommendation for discharge of all employes not absolutely necessary for the proper execution of the law under which you are working. Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General Commanding.

As supplemental to the foregoing, and in order to aid its efficient enforcement, General Grant has issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—District Commanders will co-operate with the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employes and volunteers still retained in service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the army to take their places, where it can be done without manifest detriment to the service. By order of General GRANT,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GRIFFIN.

The country will learn with profound sorrow of the death, from yellow fever, of Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, who died at Galveston at 11 o'clock to-day. Intelligence of the occurrence was received by General Grant at 10 o'clock to-night. General Griffin was only taken ill on Wednesday, and yesterday morning his symptoms were reported more favorable; but the disease took a bad turn last night, and his relatives were advised this morning that he would probably not survive the day. General Grant has assigned Brevet Major Joseph J. Reynolds, now on the Rio Grande, to the command of the District of Texas, thus made vacant, and Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, who is at New Orleans, to the temporary command of the Department of the Gulf. General Frank Wheaton, who is sick with the fever at New Orleans, is reported better to-day.

THE ANTIETAM DEDICATION.

The ceremonies at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery promise to be largely attended, owing to the excellent railway arrangements, whereby persons going from Baltimore or Washington can return the same day. The first train leaves Washington at 6 A. M., and will convey the President, Secretary Seward, and several members of the diplomatic corps. General Grant will be unable to attend, owing to the pressure of official duties.

GENERALS HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN.

General Hancock has not yet arrived here, though daily expected. He comes at the President's request, for General Grant has not summoned him. General Sheridan, who left Leavenworth last night, is expected here in about a week. He will make brief stoppages at Chicago, at his old home in Ohio, and in New York.

RETIREMENT OF COUNT WYDENBRUCK.

The retirement of Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, whose successor is named by the cable, is in pursuance of a resolve made by him immediately after the execution of Maximilian, to the effect that he would forsake this country forever. He, therefore, asked to be relieved, and has just disposed of his residence and household effects at auction.

JOHNSON AND BOSWELL.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* says:—

The President's late proclamations having given rise to much speculation as to their purpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation to-day, I ventured to inquire of his Excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the Constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons professed not to be able to comprehend its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country—one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the Constitution. His purpose was to call the attention of each and every officer and employe of the Government to this fact, that he might clearly understand his duty, and, understanding, perform it. Our Constitution, he said, was the citadel of our freedom; the wall which environs and protects us all. But another purpose which which he had in view was to assure the country that the authority of the Federal Judiciary would be unflinchingly maintained in all the States. I called the President's attention to the correspondence published to-day between General Ord and Colonel Gilbert, in which the latter claims that General Ord and his subordinates were not the servants, but rather the masters of the people. He replied that it was but one of the legitimate fruits of the radical teachings of the day, that public officers were not bound by their oaths, but might act "outside of the Constitution;" this very case, he said, illustrated the necessity for his proclamation. Colonel Gilbert seems to have lost sight of the fact that ours was a constitutional Government, and that he was bound to respect the law. When a military officer could thus forget that the people were sovereign and could assume that he was one of their masters, the President said he thought it was high time that attention should be specially called to the requirements of the Constitution and the true principles of our Government. He spoke in flattering terms of General Ord, and heartily approved the noble rebuke which the General administered to Colonel Gilbert. I inquired what he thought would be the practical effect of the Amnesty Proclamation. He promptly replied, "to restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the courts, and not by the executive branch of the Government." In alluding to the future, he said he had no idea what Congress would do, but that he believed the people would take care that their Government was not subverted and destroyed. So far as he was concerned, he should exercise every constitutional power in its defense, but that the great controlling power was in the hands of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently. The late elections in California and Maine served only to fix his confidence in the "sober second thought of the people."

THE WRECK OF THE J. T. FORD.

Voyage of the Miniature Schooner from Baltimore—Heavy Weather and Harrowing Scenes on Board—Extreme Sufferings and Death—Last Days of the Captain, Mate, Man, and Boy—Statement of Armstrong, the Survivor.

From the London Times, September 2.

The Mary Blake, from Antigua, has arrived in the river, with a seaman named Andrew Armstrong on board the only survivor of a crew of four, of a schooner-rigged boat called the John T. Ford, which was lost while on a voyage to Paris via Havre. The John T. Ford was about two and a half tons, and of less size than the Red, White and Blue, but, unlike her, she was not constructed on the lifeboat principle, being more of a whale-boat. Her dimensions were nineteen feet length of keel, twenty-two feet six inches over all, seven feet beam two feet six inches depth of hold. She was the joint property of the master, Gould, Armstrong, the survivor, and two or three others, and the citizens of Baltimore took great interest in the success of the expedition to Paris.

The John T. Ford left Baltimore on the 22d of June, but getting short of water, one of her tanks being damaged, she put into Halifax on the 8th of July, and, one of her hands leaving Armstrong, who is a fisherman, joined her, and on the morning of the 16th of July she left Halifax, accompanied by several boats, which escorted her out to sea. Meeting with strong contrary winds she had to put back, and anchored at Devil's Island till 1 P. M. of the 19th, when she had to shift to get better shelter in the eastern passage of Halifax. She remained there until the following Tuesday, the 22d, and at 4 A. M. proceeded on the voyage, with the wind at southwest.

On the 26th they sighted a French schooner at anchor on the banks of Newfoundland, and went alongside about 7 P. M., and left at 4 A. M. on the next day. They then experienced very heavy weather, the wind being from the north. The boat labored and shipped so much water that the crew were unable to keep their clothes dry, or have any rest. Indeed, there was only room for two below, and that in rather a cramped position, so that two of the hands were always on deck.

On the 28th of July they spoke a ship belonging to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The wind was then strong at southwest, with a heavy sea running.

On the 29th, the boat being under a foresail, shipped a heavy sea and capsized. She righted in about a minute; but the water damaged the bread and wetted the stores and clothes. Armstrong states that their condition was then getting very miserable.

On the 2d of August, weather moderate and wind north, at one o'clock in the afternoon spoke a barque belonging to Shields, from Montreal for Cork, and asked for a little bread. They could not supply any; but gave them a bottle of rum and some tobacco.

On the 5th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the wind was strong at southwest, and there was a heavy sea, which struck the boat, and she turned over again. She righted almost immediately; but unfortunately they lost all their stock of oil, and the principal part of their supply of water, which added much to their distress, suffering, as they were, severely from cramp and pains in their legs.

On the 8th they spoke a ship belonging to Liverpool, bound to Quebec, and obtained a supply of bread and a little oil and tobacco. Shortly afterwards they exhausted their small stock of oil and had no light for the compass or the means to warm any food. They they cut up the boards that secured the ballast and all the internal fittings of the boat to burn, and procure a light.

On the 17th of August they spoke a barque bound to Portsmouth, from Quebec, and she furnished them with a little bread and a few candles. Then they encountered very heavy weather, wind from southwest to east-northwest, with a cross sea.

On Monday, the 19th, wind south-southwest, they bore up for Cork, Cape Clear, by their reckoning, being northeast, about thirty miles distant. At half-past ten P. M. a heavy sea struck the boat, and turned her over, and the ballast boards having been burned in order to obtain a light, the ballast shifted, and all on board were thrown into the sea.

The boat kept turning right over as the four hands struggled to get on her, until the lad (Murphy) got entangled between the rigging and the mast, when she was so steadied that the other three of the crew managed to keep a hold of her. The craft continued in this position, two of the hands were on her mast, and two on the side of the keel. They remained in this position the whole of that night, frequently being washed off and on by the heavy seas, and at half-past 11 A. M. on the following day they observed a brig bearing down towards them. Armstrong states that they were all cheered with the hopes of speedy relief, but instead of rendering them aid she came close to them, hoisted Dutch colors, and stood away without offering them the least assistance.

About an hour after this the mate, John Shanny, asked Armstrong to pray for him. They all prayed together for some time, but were often interrupted by the heavy seas washing one or the other of them off the bottom of the boat.

The ears of the mate were then noticed to swell very much and his eyes protruded; he shook hands with his companions and kissed his wife's likeness, which he had about him. He then became greatly excited, and bit the captain's thigh. The captain pushed him gently on one side, saying, "For God's sake, John, don't bite me." The mate then fell back off the boat into the water and sunk immediately.

About seven o'clock P. M. the lad, Edward Murphy, asked Armstrong to make him in some way fast, and he was secured by his belt. He was not in that position long before the sea swept him away, and he perished, and afterwards the captain and the survivor, Armstrong, were washed off. The captain cried out "God help my poor wife and family," and then disappeared.

After great exertion Armstrong succeeded in regaining the boat, but he was often swept off by the seas which dashed over the craft, the succeeding wave frequently washing him on again. He continued clinging to the bottom of the boat until 4 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, when the ship Aerolite, captain Alleyne, of Liverpool, hove in sight, and seeing the piece of ragged canvas on the end of an oar which he held up, bore down to his aid and picked him up. When taken on board he was very much exhausted, and almost insensible from the want of food and exposure. He was also much injured about the legs and other parts of his body through being dashed so often against the boat. As may be imagined, his sufferings were most severe during the long period he was drifted about on the bottom of the craft. He suffered much from imbibing salt water. He kept chewing a piece of an old tobacco pouch, which, he says, at times brought some moisture to his parched throat.

He was fallen in with in latitude 49 deg. 5 min. north, longitude 6 deg. 53 min. west.

On board the Aerolite he was treated with every kindness, but for which he believes he must have died. On the following day, the 24th, he was transferred to the schooner Mary Blake, Captain Brown, of Brixham, from Antigua, on board which he was also treated with every attention. On being landed in the West India Dock the American Consul provided the necessary accommodation for him at the Sailors' Home in Well street, and in a few days he will be forwarded to his native place in America.

FORGERY ON A NEW YORK BANK.

The National City Bank Mulcted out of $75,000—The Forger an ex-Railroad Conductor—Arrest of the Culprit.

On the 11th of last July a gentlemanly looking man called at the National City Bank, of this city, and presented a check for $75,000, purporting to have been signed by C. Vanderbilt and payable to the order of Henry Keep, President of the New York Central Railroad. On the back of the check was the following indorsement:—

ALBANY, July 8.—The American Express Company will collect and deliver at Albany.

HENRY KEEP, Prest. N. Y. C. R. R.

The man who presented the check stated that he was a messenger of the American Express Company, the Superintendent of which had sent him to have the check cashed, with a view of executing to the letter the orders of Mr. Keep. The signature of C. Vanderbilt appearing genuine, the paying teller, Mr. Worth, unsuspicious as to the character of the man, paid over the full amount, $75,000. Several days passed before the forgery was discovered.

On the 19th of August Mr. Vanderbilt, in examining his checks drawn on the bank, discovered it, and the excitement that followed at the bank may be better imagined than described. The affair was immediately laid before Superintendent Kennedy, who placed the work-up of the case in the hands of Detective George Elder, who at once, on receiving his instructions, put himself together to do whatever he could towards obtaining a clue to the whereabouts of the bold forger. First and foremost, owing to the artistic taste of the paying teller, he was provided with an excellent likeness of the "wanting one," executed with pen and ink, and furnished with this *vade-mecum* he started on his manoeuvrings. At Harlem he first struck his trail, where he discovered that the forger had purchased several valuable horses. Thence he traced him to Buffalo under the names of Lewis, Depeyster, and Matthews, thence to Chicago, and finally to a country place five miles distant from Blackberry station. There he was found to be luxuriating in plentifulness obtained by his ill-gotten moneys. He had purchased two farms, one for $16,000 and another for $9000, both of which he had heavily stocked, and had employed a large number of men to work them. In his barns were found forty very valuable horses and several teams, worth each from $3000 to $4000. Besides all these he had several light wagons, any amount of fancy harness, and altogether, farm and stock, he was in possession of property to the value of $50,000. He was arrested by Mr. Elder, who was accompanied by Captain Yates and Detective Samuel A. Ellis, of the Chicago police, both of whom did good service in the apprehension of the forger. But a few hours before the rascal was in his barn attending to his horses, and seemed highly indignant at the intrusion of the officers.

When the prisoner was arrested, $10,000 in greenbacks were found upon his person after the officers had searched his pockets; and they ascertained from the farm hands who had been employed by the man with the three handles to his name, that he was of the most overbearing disposition, and constantly carried in his hand, when making the rounds of his acquired acres, a heavily loaded whip, which he did not hesitate to use upon the backs of those who displeased him, or who did not seem to act as he desired they should. He is described as a stout built, portly looking fellow, with a slight polish of the gentleman about him, but with a strong look of the bully in his rugged countenance.

The friends of the forger were not idle so soon as the arrest of their chum was bruited about, and a few hours after his apprehension they sued out a habeas corpus in his favor, and made efforts to have it served on the officers. The latter were informed of their intention, and as quick as they could harness a team of horses they put the man in a wagon, and, at dead of night, drove rapidly out of Illinois, nor did they stop until they had reached Doyer Station, Indiana. Thence Detective Elder set out for this city, where he arrived safely with his prisoner yesterday. The forger was confronted by the paying teller of the bank, Mr. Worth, on his arrival, and that gentleman fully identified him as the man who had presented the forged check. The accused says that he was formerly a conductor on the Albany and Boston line and also on a Southern line. Before leaving Blackberry Station Detective Elder had an attachment issued against the farms which the forger had purchased, so as to prevent their illegal transfer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TRAGEDY AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A Man Kills his Wife with an Axe—Arrest of the Murderer—Whisky Causes the Crime.

From the Cleveland Leader, 14th.

We are this morning called upon to record one of the most frightful tragedies which has ever been enacted in our city. A man named Franz Floren, living at No. 28 Minnesota street, murdered his wife with an axe, last evening, about 9 o'clock. The mind recoils with horror from the appalling details, and we would fain draw a veil over the fearful scene of such inhuman brutality.

The victim of the tragedy—a middle-aged woman named Eliza Floren—was sitting at home, engaged in sewing upon a garment for her husband—the monster who was plotting against her life. He had been lying, during the evening, upon a bed made up on the floor, in the hall adjoining the sitting-room. At the time mentioned above, he arose, procured an axe, and entered where his wife was seated, her back being towards the door. As the door opened she turned partly round, and he immediately struck her two blows, one upon each side of the head, laying open the skull. She staggered forward a few steps, the blood streaming from her frightful wounds, and fell senseless upon the door. To make sure of his deadly work, the incarnate fiend then drew a sharp knife, or razor, and inflicted two terrible gashes across her throat. He then dashed out of the house, leaped over the fence, and endeavored to make his escape.

There are three children in the family, the oldest being a girl, nine or ten years of age. They were in the room at the time of the commission of the deed, and their screams aroused the neighbors, who rushed to the scene. Those who were first to arrive saw the murderer running in the direction of the lake, and the alarm was immediately given. While a portion remained to attend to the bleeding victim, and do, if possible, something for her relief (for she still showed signs of life), messengers were despatched for surgical aid, and others, joined by two or three policemen, started in pursuit of the murderer. He was arrested in less than an hour, taken to the Station House, and safely lodged in one of the cells.

The room which was the scene of the murder presented a horrible appearance—one that would appal the stoutest heart. The woman lay upon the floor in a pool of blood, unconscious but faintly breathing. Near her lay the bloody axe—the instrument of death. Two or three surgeons soon arrived and made an examination of the wounds. The skull was found to have been penetrated on both sides of the head, the gashes being several inches in length. The cuts upon the throat were also three or four inches long, but not deep—the jugular vein not being severed. She was still barely alive at the latest accounts, but there was no possible chance for her recovery, and her death was momentarily expected.

The cause of the diabolical deed is not fully known. Floren, who is a plasterer by trade, has been for some time past much addicted to intemperance. Although he is said to be a quiet, inoffensive man when sober, when possessed by the accursed demon of drink he was harsh and abusive to his wife and children. Some time ago his wife entered a complaint, and had him arrested for drunkenness and abusing his family. This incensed him against her, and seemed to engender a feeling of hatred which at length culminated in this terrible crime. For three or four days past he had been constantly under the influence of liquor, on account of which his relations with his family had been more than usually unpleasant, and maddened by whisky, his brain "set on fire of hell," he determined to put an end to her life. He is a man of medium height, about thirty-eight years of age.

His countenance does not reflect the fierce passions which raged in his heart, and from his appearance a person would not imagine him to be capable of such damning infamy. His examination will probably take place before Judge Abbey, in the Police Court room, on Monday.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Persecution of Native Christians in Japan—A Prussian Official Shot At—French Investigations—Commercial Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The steamship Colorado, from Hong Kong, arrived here this morning. She brings three hundred and seventy passengers and eleven hundred tons of freight. Her dates from Yokohama are to the 23d of August. The Japanese authorities have arrested sixty-three native Christians. One American and two Englishmen have been murdered by the Japanese at Nagasaki. The French men-of-war have gone there to investigate affairs. The Japanese attempted to murder a Mr. Schnell, of the Prussian Legation, while on the road to Yeddo. He fired on his assailant, who was mortally wounded.

The markets were very dull. Dry goods were in good demand. Silk dull, and prices firm. Tea in good demand for New York market; prices advanced $2·50@3 per pical. Freights daily to New York, £3 10s.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Arrest at the Hague of a Man with Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Counterfeit United States Notes in His Possession.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—The police here have arrested a man named Gardersier, who had in his possession five hundred forged one thousand dollar notes, which were made here. Several bad notes of the United States are afloat. It is supposed that the forger has accomplices in other places in Europe and America. The police are actively engaged in tracing the matter.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

Arrival of Farragut's Squadron at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—The United States squadron, Admiral Farragut in command, has arrived here.

Arrival of the City of London.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

FIRE AT SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Judge Kelley in Missouri.

Capture of $500,000 in Counterfeit U. S Notes in Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.

Hon. W. D. Kelley in Missouri—His Speech at Terre Haute, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Judge Kelley arrived here last evening, and will speak this afternoon. He is being called upon by many of our most prominent citizens. Mr. Kelley spoke to a very large audience at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Saturday. He predicted revolutions in our industrial nationality—in the South to raise grain, and in the Northwest to manufacture beet-sugar to supply the world. These ends could only be successfully accomplished by a rational protective tariff. He thought the time had arrived for us to cease sending to England for railroad iron, with which to cross our undeveloped territory to reach immense coal veins and iron ore beds. The speaker was listened to attentively throughout.

Judge Kelley proposes a Southern tour as soon as he finishes his present Western trip. He will commence in Virginia, and speak in all of the seaboard cities from the Chesapeake to the Gulf.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

For Antietam—Pickpockets—Mr. Edwin Booth, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Many persons are already arriving here *en route* for the Antietam Cemetery dedication to-morrow, and among them we observe plenty of pickpockets.

Edwin Booth, who was injured severely in the arm a few nights ago by being accidentally stabbed in fencing with Mr. Vandenhoff, has been obliged to postpone playing for a few nights, in consequence of the wound getting very painful.

Official Report of the Death of General Griffin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following despatches have been received here:—

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 15.—Major-General Thomas, A. G.:—It is my painful duty to announce the death of Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding the district of Texas. He died of yellow fever at 11 A. M. to-day.

A. DOUBLEDAY,

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Commanding Post, 47th Inf.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—To General F. T. Dent:—General Wheaton is as well as could be expected this morning. No unfavorable symptoms.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Fire at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 16.—On Saturday night the plaster mill of Messrs. Marsh & Co. was totally destroyed by fire, with five fish warehouses adjoining. The total loss is $30,000, with only a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The loss by the fire on Saturday night is estimated at half a million dollars. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

The running races over the Buckeye Club course commence on Monday next. The meeting promises to be a great success, as a greater number of first-class horses are entered for the purses than have contended on any race-course before in the country.

Burglars Detected.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—The gang of burglars which has been operating in this State from Portland as far east as Bangor, has been broken up, and the parties connected with it arrested, who prove to be a man named John White, of St. John, N. B., but lately from New York, and two boys. Considerable of the stolen property has been recovered.

The Hon. Thomas Amory de Plois, a distinguished lawyer of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning, aged 72 years.

Arraignment of Andrew Johnson.

Major-General Logan delivered a long and vigorous speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday, in which he arraigned the Democracy for their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Johnson:—

"Tell me to-day if you had Jeff. Davis in the Presidential chair, or Mr. Robert E. Lee, could they have done more for the Rebels in this land than Andrew Johnson has since he has been President? If they could, I would like to know in what way they could have done it. If Jeff. Davis had been President, what would he have done? He would have returned all the property to the Rebels that they had lost. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have pardoned all the Rebels that asked him for pardon. Andrew Johnson has done that, and more too. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have denounced this Congress, and called them a set of traitors. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have appointed Rebel Governors down South to control those States. Andrew Johnson did the same thing. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the Civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the first Reconstruction act of Congress, and all the other acts which Andrew Johnson has done."

Upon the same day the Hon. W. D. Kelley spoke in Cincinnati, and after describing an interview which he had held with President Johnson, shortly after the death of Abraham Lincoln, in which Mr. Johnson had declared himself in thorough harmony with Congress and the North, said:—

"As I left the room, pleased that I had these confidential interviews with him, I met General Carl Schurz, fresh from Sherman's army in North Carolina, with his stars yet upon his shoulders, and the dust of Sherman's grand march to the sea still upon his soldierly habiliments. (Applause.) I met him but for a moment; said he—'The President is all right; if he don't talk a little too strongly. I am afraid,' he continued, 'that the tones of the President and the very vehement protestations made me fear the fidelity of his statements.' I met him next day in Philadelphia, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen, Gen. Schurz and we compared notes, and found that Johnson had talked to him as to me, and to both of us as to Charles Sumner. I met him again a few days afterwards with General Stewart L. Woodford and General Littlefield—the one fresh from the post command of Charleston, S. C., and the other fresh from the command of the post of Savannah, Ga., and I learned that the one had heard from Georgia gentlemen, who had been with the President in interview with him, and stated that it was his purpose to overthrow the radical party, and reorganize the National Democratic party, and, said General Woodford, naming gentlemen from South Carolina—Rebels—'that is the statement Mr. Johnson made to each and all of these gentlemen—each separate and apart from the other.'"

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Call for a General Election.

BENITO JUAREZ, CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

To My Fellow-citizens:—Convening the people to exercise their sovereignty in the election of public officers to whom they may entrust their destinies, I have fulfilled my duty. And at the same time I have discharged another duty, inspired by my conscience and my convictions, in the proposal I make to the people for the reform of certain points in the Constitution, in order that they may resolve the question by their free and sovereign will. My administration never had and never shall have any other rule of conduct than faithful respect for the national will. All the reforms made during my administration have been to develop and improve the principles of the Constitution of the republic. Those proposed in the letter of convocation have and can have no other aim. The points there discussed are the sentiments of my profound convictions. After mature meditation on the past, with the aid of the experience of some years in government, and with the examples before me of our own history and that of other republics, which, under their wise institutions, enjoy a permanent guarantee of liberty, a pledge of peace, and a source of greatness and of prosperity, I have ventured to propose them to the people.

Nevertheless, there are those who pretend to censure the conduct of the Government; and in order that my silence may not be misinterpreted, I have conceived it my duty to address my fellow-citizens. Now that I am once more in the capital, I see, as I have before seen on similar occasions, that there are those who assume to change the conduct and the policy of the Government; but it is my duty to stand firmly by my resolution to do that which is right without being swayed by those who represent only the small minority, and not the national will of the people. It is evident that those who make these pretensions are the few; it is evident that they do not represent the opinion of a numerous party, even in the capital. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to address myself to the inhabitants of this city, whose loyalty is already manifested in these facts. I address myself to the inhabitants of the States, where, by not being present to see what passes, public opinion may possibly be misled. I address myself to the States in order that they may be able to judge correctly of the facts, availing themselves of the lessons they have learned from the experience of other times. It has been pretended that my opinions differ from those of the members of my Cabinet. The older members considered, when leaving San Luis for the capital, that their duty to the country had been fulfilled, and desired to separate themselves from the Government. Now, again, they have offered their resignations, and these members of the Cabinet lately appointed have followed their example, their object has been to leave me in full liberty of action. But I have not deemed it my duty to accept their resignations, because there has been no discord in our opinions, and because I have the fullest confidence in their rectitude and their loyalty. My sole aspiration is faithfully to serve the interests of the people, and honestly to respect the national will. To defend and sustain our institutions has ever been the application of the power vested in my hands. That I serve my country faithfully and that I love liberty is demonstrated by my public career.

Mexicans—It is your right to decide freely upon the reforms I have proposed to you, and it will soon be in your power to do so, when you elect the public officers who shall direct your destinies. I shall now simply report that it has been my sole object to propose to you that which I deem beneficial for your interests, and these interests are security for peace in the future, and consolidation of our institutions. Happy, indeed, shall I be if, before my death, I am witness to their entire consolidation. BENITO JUAREZ.

Mexico, August 26, 1867.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian just Before His Death—The Disposal to be Made of His Body—Madame Miramon to Remain with His Mother.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:—

QUERETARO PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS, June 17, 1867.—Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria to Mexico:—I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Guil and Tudos.

I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness while in my coffin.

You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife.

If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Groeller.

Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfilment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna.

I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing MAXIMILIAN, M. P.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Hostile Indians Requiring a Withdrawal of Troops as a Condition of Peace.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—The Northern hostile Indians have refused to meet the Commission unless they agree to withdraw all troops from the Powder river country. The Commissioners go to North Platte and Julesburg to-morrow, thence to Fort Larned, Kansas, by the 10th of October.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅝; Reading, 102¼; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 69⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 123½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104⅝; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 81¼; New York Central, 108⅝; Illinois Central, 121⅛; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 104½; Hudson River, 122½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅛; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 109½; new issue, 111; Ten-forties 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 107⅛. Sterling exchange, 109½. Gold, 144¼.

—A capital portrait of the great English commoner, John Bright, which was painted from life by Minor K. Kellogg, of Baltimore, for his own private collection, is on exhibition in Boston.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, Sept. 16, 1867. }

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing 111⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 106⅞ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100⅞@101, a slight advance, and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53¾, no change; Reading at 51 3-16, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change. 57¼ was bid for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. Manufacturers' sold at 82, no change; and Philadelphia at 165, a decline of 1; 240 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 95 for Western; 70 for City; 44⅛ for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47¼@47⅜, no change; 16 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¼ for preferred do.; and 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144½; 11 A. M., 144; 12 M., 144¼; 1 P. M., 144½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, mun.	101	$500 Read 6s, '43	91½
$100 do. New	101	8 sh Penna R.	53¾
$100 do. New	101	8 do.	53¾
$200 do. New	100¾	100 sh Read R.	51 3-16
$900 do. New	100½	50 sh Ocean Oil	8¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1862, 114¼@114⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅞@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99¼; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 144⅛@144⅜. Silver, 137@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 106⅞@107⅛. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅞@111; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 107@107¼; 3d series, 107@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 16.—Bark—The stock of Quercitron is exceedingly small, and we advance our quotations $2 ℔ ton. Sales at $50 ℔ ton for No. 1.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a moderate demand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for shipment. Sales of 500 barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·25; old and new wheat extra at $8@9·50; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@11·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·50; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and, with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. Sales of new red at $2·25@2·40, and 500 bushels California at $2·75. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at $1·50. Corn is quiet. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·35, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·31@1·32. Oats are unchanged; sales at 70@72c. Nothing of importance has transpired in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 lbs; Timothy at $2·75@3; and Flaxseed at $2·75@2·85.

Whisky is without improvement.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 16.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 2400 head arrived and sold at from 15@15½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 12@14c. for fair to good steers, and 9@11c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

62 head Owen Smith, Western, 8@9½, gross.
50 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7½@8¾, gross.
74 " P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
156 " P. Hathaway, Western, 7@9½, gross.
97 " Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 7½@8¾, gross.
40 " B. McFillen, Western, 7@7½, gross.
105 " James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
40 " E. S. McFillan, 8@9, gross
106 " Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8, gross.
108 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 9@10, gross.
130 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 7½@8, gross.
62 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@8, gross.
75 " I. Frank, Western, 7½@9, gross.
115 " Frank & Sho[illegible]berg, Western, 6@8¾, gross.
107 " Hape & Co., Western, 6@8½, gross.
60 " Bloom & Co., Western, 6½@7¾, gross.
96 " Chandler & Co, Western, 7@9¼, [illegible]
75 " M. Dryfoos, Western, 5@6, gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 250 head sold at $40@70 for springers, and $60@90 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were unchanged. 10,000 head arrived and partly sold at from 5@5¾ cents ℔ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance. 2500 head sold at the different yards at from $10·50@11·50 ℔ 100 lbs net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ....66 | 11 A. M. ....73 | 2 P. M. 78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Maggie, Tuzo, Genoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Agent, West, Windsor, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig E. McNeil, Small, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, New London, Captain.
Schr M. A. Hyer, Ethridge, New Haven, Captain.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Sassafras, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Br. barque Aurora, Jollymore, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, 2 days from Egg Harbor, in ballast to captain.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, 5 days from Plymouth, in ballast to captain.

Steamtug E. A. Souder, Pride, 4 hours from Bombay Hook, having towed thereto barque Brabo, for Antwerp; left her there at anchor at 6 P. M. yesterday. Passed in the bay and river the following vessels, bound up:—Ship L. B. Gilchrist, from Liverpool; barques Ukraine, from Boston; Jenny, from Bremen; Eugenie, from Liverpool; brigs J. Welsh, Jr., from Sagua; M. C. Comery, from Swan Island; a Br. brig and a Hamburg brig, names unknown.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Sassafras, with peaches to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship S. H. Moody, hence for Amsterdam, was off the Lizard 30th ult.

Barque Tuisko, Schumacher, hence for Bremen, was off the Needles 31st ult.

Barque A. Kinsman, Means, for Philadelphia 7th, at Inagua 1st inst.

Barque Anna, from New York for Philadelphia, was off Cape May Lightship 13th inst.

Barque Duisberg, Hoijes, hence for Amsterdam, was off the Lizard 29th ult.

Barque Blue Nose, Rettie, hence for Antwerp, was off the Eddystone 31st ult.

Brig Insulaneran, Jensen, hence for Stettin, passed Copenhagen 30th ult.

Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, for Philadelphia 7th, at Inagua 1st inst.

Brig Minna, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th inst., lat. 41, lon. 66 30.

Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, hence for Stettin, sailed from Falmouth 1st inst.

Schrs Restless, Baxter, and W. A. Crocker, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, and Reading RR. No. 47, Neal, hence, at Pawtucket 14th inst.

Schrs G. W. Rawley, Allen, and N. S. Smith, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 13th inst.

Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Providence 13th instant.

Schr Sarah Purves Jones, hence, at Richmond 13th instant.

Schrs H. Croskey, Potter, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 11th inst.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, McDonald, from Glasgow.
Steamship Hecla, Edmondson, from Liverpool.
Ship Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, from Liverpool.
Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, from Liverpool.
Ship W. Woodbury, Montford, from Liverpool.
Ship Dr. Barth, Meyer, from Hamburg.
Barque J. McCarthy, McCarthy, from Marseilles.
Barque Star of Devon, Tuthill, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig S. H. Kennedy, Sellman, from Bremen.
Brig Richmond, Powers, from Lisbon.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Protection Against Free Trade.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In an address recently issued, the American Industrial League calls the notice of the people of the United States to the combined attack which the agents of foreign free trade have of late been making against the national industry. The caution is a timely one. "Free trade" is a very cheap outcry in contempt and at the expense of real and honest free trade. It is trade which is free to the British merchant rather than to the American producer, which would give us, in place of the restraints of a protective system, the costs in a thousand ways of foreign domination over native labor. The policy which it advocates is one without shape or measure, dissolute as a doctrine, and practically as pernicious as any British manufacturer having cheap goods to sell at double expense to the American workingman could possibly desire. The American League cannot be wrong, therefore, in abscribing a long train of evils to the dissipations of finance and commerce to which a policy of unchecked free trade must inevitably lead, if it prevails at all. The worst of these would be repudiation in some form or other.

The question at issue between protection and non-protection is one of moral dominion over commerce. In a contest between the nation's mechanics and producers and the British manufacturers, we are constantly asked, Shall we emancipate our labor from the chains of cheap competition or shall we freely allow his Royal Cheapness, the spinner or foundryman of Birmingham, to sway us at his will? Thus far, we conclude that it is better for the revenue, morals, and toil of this land that the foreign worker should pay his own board-bill among us than that we should pay it for him. We are not bound to maintain a rival at our doors. We can do better with commerce as an agent of our own industries rather than the slave of foreign labor, which is made the dictator alike of our trade and manufacture. A commerce in danger of being debauched by unlimited and indiscriminate trading needs as much intelligent protection as a community which demands an efficient liquor law to keep its body politic sober. Between extravagant, unlicensed buying and selling, and intemperate drinking, we can easily find the logical parallel, especially if the market bullies the workshop, to the confusion and defeat of those legitimate industries which are the true test of the national worth. Liquor selling without any hindrance is at the cost of public sobriety; free trade, without stint, is a charge on the national toil. Wherefore, we think the people are not likely to be deceived by any specious argument under a plausible name. They know that free trade is very much like free whisky, such as a toper permits himself to take at all hours of the day and under all circumstances. The Industrial League proposes to itself the highest objects of economy. These are not the pursuit of an unlimited tariff any more than an unlimited free trade; neither are they partial or local. The League intends to vindicate all productions as one; to endeavor to lessen all the burdens imposed on labor by a wholesome study and criticism of administrations and measures, and to warn the country against any exhibition of looseness or extravagance in our revenue system. To reduce the cost of all articles of prime necessity to the masses of the people, by placing the great burden of taxation upon articles of luxury, and securing adequate protection to our home workshops and fields, will be, of course, an earnest aim of the League. There is an urgent work besides, in seeing that the revenue laws are strictly and universally enforced. Let the League assume this task with the energy and intelligence which it owns, and we shall see, beyond doubt or cavil, how much is lost to the nation's revenue by maladministration, and how much, in spite of this, is gained by the system approved by Congress. What the League proposes to do is, we take it, in the interest of legitimate free trade, and not of the sham which sets up the cry of wolf against protection in order that it may devour our sheep.

We counsel the people to give hearty aid to the cause which now appeals in their behalf. There can be no real danger of the success of the British doctrine of free trade if the public are once aroused to meet the new antagonism which has, of late, sprung up among importers and others trading here on foreign capital. Foreign capital may well be employed to support this over-zealous upstart; and the friends of free labor may properly depend on such native resources as our mines, workshops, foundries, and fields. These interests need no second word to come, if need be, to the rescue of American labor, and help to make our commerce the agent of home industry, instead of the appendix of an alien labor thousands of miles away. Free trade is another word for liberty without law. It is a dangerous license of trade and finance. In a word, it is commercial libertinism. Against such a heresy every pick, hammer, spindle, and hoe in the land is raised.

Futility and Mischief of the President's Course.

From the N. Y. Times.

A special despatch to Saturday's *Express* intimates that although the President is "firmly and unchangeably convinced" of the legality of the Amnesty Proclamation, "still the doubt upon the question that exists in the public mind," and the agitation to which it has given rise, "will, it is feared, render the proclamation of very little benefit to the people for whom it was intended." "Certain it is," the same authority adds, "there will be no registration under it, so that in the important point of suffrage it will prove an utter nullity." Whether the *Express* correctly reports the feeling and purpose of Mr. Johnson or not, there can be no doubt that it speaks the truth when it describes the recent proclamation as of no service whatever to the South.

The fact that the remark is equally applicable to every phase of the President's anti-Congressional policy is its severest condemnation. Something might be alleged in favor of an obstinate adherance to his own views if he were able so to apply them as to mitigate the miseries and hasten the restoration of the South. The accomplishment of practical good would go far towards palliating dogmatism and self-will in its prosecution. But what can be pleaded in justification of acts which invariably fall short of their professed object? What can be urged in vindication of a policy undertaken avowedly in the interest of the South, but which always signally fails to afford it the slightest benefit? The Amnesty Proclamation is one of a series of interferences designed to counteract certain measures of Congress, and its failure to restore the suffrage to the disfranchised classes renders it as barren and unprofitable as all that preceded it from the same source. In respect to helping the South, it is as worthless as waste paper.

Practically considered, then, the issues raised by Mr. Johnson in opposition to the Reconstruction law are as idle as they are mischievous. As a matter of principle, he fulfilled the requirements of the most earnest convictions when he declined to be a party to the enactment. Now, he occupies the position of one who is constantly seeking to apply his own plans, but is compelled in the end to succumb to the plans of Congress. He has not the prudence which recognizes defeat when it occurs, or the true courage which endeavors to make the best of disaster. If ever mortal delighted in kicking against the pricks, it is he. He proclaims his possession of potent authority, and it forthwith vanishes into thin air. He contrives and declares, and is obliged immediately thereafter confess himself powerless. The weapon he invents to overcome Congress hurts none so seriously as their inventor. Its measures go forward, despite his opposition. Its policy has a certainty of ultimate triumph, notwithstanding his proclamations against it. All he really does resolves itself into an ineffectual endeavor to make his capricious will the supreme law, as against provisions lawfully enacted. He incenses Congress by insulting it, and forfeits confidence by bad faith in the administration of its measures. The most zealous adherent cannot claim for these characteristics the merit of statesmanship. They exhibit blundering from first to last, coupled with a recklessness and a disregard of the known intent of the law, utterly inexplicable in the Executive of a republic.

The evil inflicted upon the country by this course is beyond calculation. For though Mr. Johnson has uniformly failed, and will continue to fail, in his efforts to frustrate Congress, the effect of his action is to disturb the public mind, to introduce uncertainty into the work of reconstruction, to excite apprehensions of further conflict, and to impair the confidence which lies at the root of enterprise and prosperity. Inability to foresee the contingencies of the morrow has not been so painfully realized since the darkest days of the war. Mr. Johnson has said and done so much that is wild and wanton, that people have ceased to judge of the probabilities of his action according to any received standard of right or duty. Men's minds, moreover, are becoming familiar with revolutionary schemes—schemes of violence and armed strife—as possible incidents of his future pretensions. We do not propose to hold him responsible for the sensational speculations of newspaper correspondents, but it is unfortunately notorious that the persons who share his confidence and inspire not a few of his ideas, are favorable to armed resistance to Congress and a summary dispersion of its members, if it proceed with impeachment. It is scarcely credible that, with all his folly, Mr. Johnson can listen approvingly to suggestions of this nature. But they are undoubtedly among the results of his hostility to Congress and of the angry agitation which his policy has produced. From every point of view, that policy is as inimical to national harmony and peace as it is injurious to the immediate interests of the Southern people.

The Late Peace Speeches of the Emperor Napoleon.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The time has been, and that at no remote date, when the affairs of one nation were matters of comparative indifference to the people of all other nations. Times have changed, and changed rapidly. We do not, because we cannot, say that the nations are bound together by love. They are bound together, nevertheless; and, in view of the fact, it matters little whether they are bound together by love or by interest. More and more the nations are feeling themselves one. A natural and necessary consequence of this is that no one of the great nations of modern times can afford to be indifferent to the affairs of any other.

It is this general principle which enables us to understand the interest which is taken by the Old World in the affairs of the New, and the interest which is taken by the New in the affairs of the Old. There is an affinity—we cannot well call it electric, but it is as delicate as electric may be—between all peoples. Governments may have different interests, but the interests of the people in all nations are one and the same. Touch the pulse of one nation and the throbbing of the universal pulse is felt. Do wrong to one nation, and the wrong is everywhere experienced.

The speeches of the Emperor Napoleon at Arras, at Lille, and at Amiens are illustrations in point. Since the close of the late German war the Emperor himself has been mainly responsible for the creation of an uneasy feeling financially, not in France alone, but throughout the world. This uneasiness was a source not only of discomfort but of suffering to France. What France was to do France did not know. What France did know was that she was suffering, and that the state of suspense in which she was placed by the Emperor's policy was the main cause of that suffering. France, therefore, was impatient, and the world was annoyed.

The Emperor has at last spoken out. His speeches are before France and the world, and France and the world have been bold enough to give their opinions thereon. What is the merit of these speeches, whether they mean peace or whether they mean war, are questions for the present aside. To those who are concerned about these points, we commend the opinions which we have already expressed, and the extracts which we gave from our European files in Friday's *Herald*. The points which we wish to notice are, that the public opinion of the nation has forced itself on the attention of the Emperor, and that the Emperor himself is now tolerably well convinced that the game of keeping the nations under a continuous war excitement is well-nigh played out. The "black spots on the horizon," the source of so much disquietude, the Emperor begins to feel are very much of his own creating.

Mr. Johnson and His Betrayers.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Before Andrew Johnson had been three weeks President, slimy, insidious creatures, who had instinctively hissed whenever his name had been mentioned during the two or three preceding years, crawled through by-ways and up back stairs to his ear, and beguiled him to his ruin, with assurances that he was still regarded by the Democratic party as one whom accident had temporarily alienated from its fold, but who was in heart and purpose still a Democrat, whom his old party was ready to recognize and follow as a leader. They told him that he was destined to reunite and restore to power the Jackson Democracy, and thus earn its gratitude and triumphant support in the next Presidential election. We know and can name the men—Copperheads of the most malignant type—who whispered these flattering messages into his eager ear, and received his confidential assurances of sympathy and favor. At once, his furious diatribes against treason and traitors—his threats that the former should be made more odious and the latter punished—were hushed into utter silence. Very soon, the Copperhead journals stopped their measureless revilings and began to regale him with guarded compliments and cautiously worded praises. The Washington oracle, formerly the *Union*, but long since renamed in deference to the prejudices of its patrons, first circumspectly pronounced him an unchanged Democrat; a Democratic committee openly tendered him its congratulations on his accession; and soon the *World*—which had for months, and especially on the occasions of his Nashville speech accepting the nomination for Vice-President, and of his unhappy Inauguration harangue—assailed him with beastly invectives as a "boorish, drunken tailor"—joined in proclaiming his orthodoxy and sounding his praises. And thus it has continued applauding his acts and glorifying his character ever since; while every grog-shop oracle has reëchoed its laudations.

Since the case of Eve and the serpent, there has been no more deliberate, determined, persistent seduction. Mr. Johnson had weaknesses; the Democrats knew and resolved to profit by them. He had a consuming ambition and a deficiency of moral principle; they played upon these with intent to bend and mould him to their uses. They knew that the action they required of him involved immeasurable ingratitude and perfidy to those who had elected him; they knew that a President who should betray them as they sought to have him betray the Republicans could get his life insured in no prudently managed company; but they wanted office and power, and hoped to gain them through his corruption and ruin; so they fooled him to the top of his bent, and gloated over the prospect of the advantages they would reap from his debasement and infamy.

Andrew Johnson has done many evil and unjustifiable deeds since he made the White House his home; but every one of them was invited and applauded to the echo by the Democratic party and press. Fallen and detested as he is, he is their dupe, their tool, their victim, and they have no right to reproach nor even desert him. He is what they have made him, and entitled to their forbearance not only but their affection. His treachery is the ladder whereby they have climbed out of an abyss of hopelessness into a twilight of hope.

And now his betrayers proclaim, through the *World*, the Albany *Argus*, etc., that he is not a Democrat—that they will not be responsible for his Presidential career—that Democrats must not accept places in his Cabinet, etc. etc., as if they had never swayed his policy nor begged his offices! Like the "old physician," his sands of official life are "fast running out," and they fear he will ask them to make good their hollow professions, their lying flatteries, by making him their candidate for re-election. It is the old case of the libertine required to fulfil his perfidious vows after their end has been answered, their object attained. They never meant to fulfil them, even when their lips were hot with protestations of fealty and devotion. They will no more run him for President than they did his prototype, John Tyler; and, when he has nothing more to give, they will shun and despise him as they did his non-illustrious predecessor. They have already disowned him as a Democrat; two years hence, they will protest that he was always a Black Republican, whom they detested and opposed while in power, and turned out on the first opportunity. Cardinal Wolsey could not complain of being left naked to his enemies more justly than can Andrew Johnson from the day on which he descends to the common level of his fellow-citizens.

The President and Congress—What is the Prospect for President Johnson?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The special despatches which we published from Washington, disclosing the views and purposes of President Johnson in the further prosecution of his fight with Congress, have created in this metropolis, and will create throughout the country, a profound sensation. Satisfied that the programme thus disclosed has been resolved upon by the President—because everything that he has done, beginning with the removal of Stanton, points in this direction—the questions recur, What is the prospect for Mr. Johnson? Will the issue be to him the triumph of Cromwell or the failure of Charles the First?

He proposes to reopen the registration offices in the Rebel States, in order that the Rebels embraced in his last amnesty proclamation may be admitted to the ballot-boxes in the work of Southern reconstruction; and this he proposes in defiance of the reconstruction laws of Congress. It is his declared purpose, in the event of an attempt by Congress to remove him, to attempt the removal of Congress. This brings the contending parties to close quarters, and to the consideration of the main question, viz.:—On which side is the heaviest artillery? Assuming that with the reassembling of Congress in the last week of November the House of Reprtsentatives will, in the capacity of a grand jury, pass resolutions requiring the Senate, as the high court of impeachment, to try Andrew Johnson for certain "high crimes and misdemeanors," what will be the next step in this case? If Mr. Johnson be next declared suspended in his official capacity, and Benjamin F. Wade, President of the Senate, be declared President of the United States for the time being, what then?

It strikes us that there the conflict must end, for the Constitution provides no appeal against the removal of a President by Congress. All orders from Mr. Johnson, after he shall have been declared superseded by Congress, will be so much waste paper, and will be so regarded by all officials subject to the President's authority. Mr. Johnson must not permit Congress to proceed to the extremity of his removal or suspension, or he is gone. But he will anticipate this result and prevent it by proroguing Congress. The two Houses, however, will disregard this order; and what then? The example of Cromwell, in dispersing the Long Parliament by a squad of soldiers, will then be the only alternative left to the President in pursuing his line of resistance against Congress. But will Mr. Johnson take this hazardous step? We think that, with all the blunders he has committed, and with all the inducements and arguments that have been or may be presented in favor of it by Jerry Black and the Blair family, he will be too wise to venture upon such a blunder as this. We dare say that this warlike programme, which he has foreshadowed for circulation among the newspapers, is mere Chinese thunder, intended to frighten the radicals, and that this new radical hue and cry of impeachment is probably more intended to frighten Johnson than for anything else.

If the President were really serious in these fearful designs, he would hardly blazon them abroad to the world in advance of the time for action. If he were in earnest, the word and the blow would come together. We guess that he has been unduly excited by the late elections in California and Maine, and thinks that his policy is at last creating a tremendous popular reaction against Congress, and that perhaps the people are ready for any measures that will rid the country of this radical Congress and its radical revolutionary schemes. If such, however, are the notions of Mr. Johnson in causing these hints of his present intentions to be made known, we suspect that he will very soon be undeceived, and that he has again been making political capital for the Republican party as represented in Congress.

General Butler's Plan for Repudiating the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. World.

General Butler's scheme of repudiation, which first came out in the report of a private conversation, is now publicly acknowledged over his own signature, in a letter to the *Evening Post*, printed on Friday. His pride in this dishonest project is so complacent that he can "bear no brothers near the throne;" and he accordingly tries to make it appear that it is original with himself, and not borrowed from Mr. Pendleton. He avers that he had not seen Mr. Pendleton's views at the time of the reported conversation, and has met only a synopsis of them since. He claims, too, that his scheme differs radically from Mr. Pendleton's. We are not curious to trace the points of identity or difference; but it is proper to call attention to the alarming proposal put forth by General Butler, and to inquire into the probabilities of its adoption or rejection by the American people.

Dismissing Mr. Pendleton from the discussion, let us examine what General Butler proposes to do with the national debt. We will allow him to state his plan in his own language:—

"To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by five-twenty bonds is injured, I reply that I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which the Government has provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in, and that which it is declared upon the back of every legal-tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money which the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 143 to 100—while the money that these five-twenty creditors lent the Government (being the best which the then credit of the Government could afford) stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100. If the Government pays them in a currency from fifty to one hundred per cent. better than they lent the Government, of what have they to complain, save that the Government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious share; or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalist to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the Government.

"History tells of no Government which has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and thus made them whole; and I doubt whether good faith, good conscience, or equity require this Government to pay its creditors three times what it received from them, with interest at six per cent. on the treble amount. Of course, if any contract to do that be shown, 'the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood.'"

This is, at least, hardy and explicit. The bonds are to be paid in greenbacks, unless (which General Butler disputes) the Government is under a contract to the contrary; and if it be under a contract to pay coin, it is to be fulfilled in the same sense as "Shylock's" bond for the pound of flesh—in other words, it is to be outwitted and defeated by a trick of interpretation. The danger that the public creditors will be dealt with as "Portia" dealt with the usurious Jew when she awarded him the forfeit of his bond, is not small; and it may as well be looked in the face. Our ability to demonstrate that the Government is under an engagement to pay in coin, gives us no confidence that the engagement will be kept, any more than our ability to demonstrate that the policy of the Republican party has been educating the country into a contempt of solemn compacts; and as the Government, under the control of that party, has broken the public faith in almost every other particular, it may easily add this infamy to the long catalogue.

Gen. Butler's allusion to "Shylock's" pound of flesh is apt and illustrative; but it is not the first time the same figure has been used to foreshadow the Republican method of fulfilling public engagements. As all readers cannot be expected to be familiar with every part of Shakespeare's plays, let us recall the story of "Shylock." A merchant who, in great distress, borrows money of "Shylock," enters into a bond engaging, as a penalty for non-payment, to forfeit a pound of flesh, to be cut out by the "Jew" nearest his heart. The merchant fails to pay the debt, and the "Jew" goes into court and sues for a decree authorixing him to take the penalty. A nimble-witted woman, in love with the merchant, enters the court in disguise, passes herself off for a learned expounder of the laws, is permitted to assume the judgment-seat, and makes the award as follows:—

Portia.—A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
The court awards it, and the law doth give it.
Shylock.—Most righteous judge!
Portia.—And you must cut this flesh from off his breast;
The law allows it, and the court awards it.
Shylock.—Most learned judge! a sentence: come, prepare.
Portia.—Tarry a little:—there is something else—
This bond doth give thee here no drop of blood;
The words expressly are, a pound of flesh;
But in the cutting it, if thou dost shed
A drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate
Unto the State of Venice.

This mode of enforcement defeated the intention of the contract, and the spectators are glad to see the Jew so dexterously foiled, because they consider the bond as repugnant to natural justice. This is precisely General Butler's idea respecting the contract (if there be one) to pay the public debt in coin. He would have the Government creditors awarded their coin in some such circumventing way as Shylock was awarded his pound of flesh; that is, in a way which, while pretending to give the coin, cheats them out of it. A keen counsellor of thieves, such as General Butler was while practising as a criminal lawyer, could doubtless invent some chicaning fetch against the public creditors, as adroit as that of evading the obligation to surrender fugitive slaves by declaring them "contraband of war," or treating Secesh ladies as women of the town. He prides himself on his ingenuity in such stratagems, and his rogue's wit could easily hit upon something equally expert for circumventing the public creditors. Whether the country would adopt and applaud it is a very grave question.

When the Republican party was a mere seed, just beginning to sprout, it was planted, and first took root, in this same perfidy to public engagements. As long ago as 1848, Mr. Seward, in a speech in Ohio, advocated the fulfilment of the obligation to return fugitive slaves in the same way General Butler advocates the payment of the public debt, and made use of the very same illustration drawn from the *Merchant of Venice;* telling slavery that, if it insisted on its pound of flesh, "its life must pay the forfeit." And the Republican party has always acted in the spirit of that advice. The plainest and most positive engagements of the Constitution have been been fulfilled in the same spirit in which "Shylock" was awarded his penalty. No compact, however solemn, has ever been permitted to have the weight of a feather against the inclinations, or, as they would prefer to call it, the sense of justice, of the Republicans. Respect for engagements has, by this means, been so undermined and weakened that a just sense of the obligation of contracts is well nigh obliterated.

The idea that any contract is binding simply on grounds of good faith, or that it is binding in the sense in which it was made, or that it is to be observed for one moment longer than a party having the power, has also the inclination to break it, is pretty well exploded in this country, except so far as a remnant of good faith survives among the Democracy. The country derided its engagement to return fugitive slaves; derided its engagement to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court; its engagement to restore the States to all their rights as soon as the Rebellion was subdued; its engagement not to maintain martial law in time of peace; its engagement that every State may have Senators and Representatives in Congress; and it has derided a long list of other engagements plainly written in the Constitution, but openly repudiated in the practice of the Government. It may be said, indeed, that most of these engagements, like that to return fugitive slaves, have been disregarded on account of overruling considerations which rendered fulfilment revolting to the public mind. This is precisely our point: that past engagements go for nothing against a present sense of expediency, and that the Republican party has been educating the the country into this contempt of engagements for the last twenty years.

What reason have we for expecting that pecuniary engagements will fare better than others? All sense of the obligation of an engagement, simply as being an engagement, having been effaced, there remains in the Republican party no moral sentiment to which the obligation of compacts can fasten. The interest of the bondholders may stand in the place of a conscience, and bribes may do the same office for Congressmen; but the mass of Republican voters and taxpayers have so often sanctioned the violation of compacts, that they will have no compunction in doing it again to ease their burdens. They have become quite reconciled to the idea of repudiating debts by paying them in greenbacks, by the custom which has so long prevailed of paying private debts in this manner. If it is right in the one case, why not in the other?

The public conscience having been thus debauched by a long course of Republican education, and all feeling of the obligation of a public engagement in the sense in which it was made, having been obscured and nearly obliterated, we can give the public creditors no encouragement against the spread and prevalence of General Butler's doctrine. We shall faithfully do all we can to counteract it; but the Democratic party has had so little success in arresting other flagrant breaches of public faith that we dare not be very sanguine against the addition of this new instance to the disgraceful list.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BLACK CROOK" will be played every evening this week at the Academy of Music. Mad'lles Pepita, Betty Rigal, and "Oceana" will appear, with the grand ballet of one hundred artistes. The spectacle is having considerable success since it has been running smoothly.

"CASTE," at the Chesnut, continues popular. It is very well played and is exceedingly interesting. The acting of Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Lennox is excellent. Mr. Ben. E. Woolf has enlarged and improved the orchestra, and the music is now as good as can be desired. No one should fail to see Mr. Robertson's new success, the comedy of *Caste*.

AT THE ARCH Miss Julia Dean begins her second week. She appears in the *Woman in White*, supported by Mr. Frank Lawlor, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Everly, Mr. Craig, Miss Lizzie Price, and others. Next Friday, for her benefit, Miss Julia Dean appears in *Ion*. The new London success called *Innisfallen* is in rehearsal at the Arch.

AT THE WALNUT, the fairy spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* continues in the full tide of success. It is as popular as ever. The spectacle will be presented every night this week and on Saturday afternoon.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE opened on Saturday evening to an immense audience. The performance passed off satisfactorily. John Mulligan, Mad'lles Laurent, La Rosa, Alice Seidler, and Susie Summerfield appear every night. Two beautiful ballets and a comic pantomime are to be presented this evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, announce this week a new era in minstrelsy. They present a sensational panorama of *A Trip Around the World*, prepared at a cost of $3000, and also other attractions. This is something novel for the "Burnt Cork Professors of Music."

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK of Alf. Burnett, the wonderful mimic and elocutionist, who, during an evening, moves his audience from tears to laughter almost instantaneously. Alf. is a genius of varied talents, and his portraitures are so laughable and real that he astonishes all. His programme is changed this week entirely, excepting his "Woman's Rights" lecture, which he reproduces, and retaining "Nasby." His performance commences at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday a matinee at 3.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The London *Review* tickles Emerson.

—The *Two Republics* is the title of an American newspaper in the City of Mexico.

—Two hundred vessels will be employed in the oyster trade of Norfolk, Va., this season.

—Mrs. Lander played in New York in juvenile parts when she was eight years old.

—Since the Rebellion, grey is known as a subdued color.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

—Governor Powell, of Mississippi, with one of his daughters, is at New Haven, Ct.

—Senator Yates, of Illinois, denies the story that he is going to New York to live.

—A Louisiana Dogberry has decided that stealing watermelons is not a theft.

—A Worcester lady who lost her thimble twenty years ago, has just found it.

—Why is a fire paradoxical? Because the more it's coaled the hotter it gets.

—About twelve and a half millions was spent upon the Suez Canal last year.

—Forty thousand butterflies have fluttered about Long Branch this season.

—Queen Isabella and Queen Pia had a little "miff" in Madrid recently.

—A base-ballist in Canisteo, N. Y. has made a throw of 314 feet.

—The Appletons are riding into popularity on a Muhlback.

—The Texans ask Greeley to go bail for Santa Anna.

—Lightning railroad trains should have a "good conductor."

—Mount Desert is nearly deserted by visitors.

—An eighth book of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" has been published in Germany.

—There is one thing among many in this life to try men more than any other. It is a—jury.

—Jerome's race horse "Kentucky" is to be immortalized in bronze by Macdonald, the sculptor.

—There is an engraved topaz in the Paris Exposition, upon which twenty years of labor were expended.

—The valuation of the taxable property of the State of New York the present year is $1,664,107,725.

—Rev. Dr. Hams, of Hartford, left the neat little property of $40,000; considerably more than was expected.

—John J. Leavitt, of Hampton, N. H., has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal for New Hampshire.

—Brigadier-General Ingraham, of New Bedford, has been appointed Governor of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Me.

—Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Claremont, N. H., succeeds Rev. A. J. Church, of Concord, resigned, as State Temperance Agent.

—Eugenie and Achille Fould quarrelled about the burial of the former's sister, the Duchess d'Abbe, and have never "made up."

—A chronic grumbler is convinced that dog days do not end on the 5th of September. The almanac makers, he declares, have made a Sirius mistake.

—Will any of our Maine exchanges tell us the name of the Solon who first suggested that the sale of cider be made a criminal offense?

—Mr. Charles Kingsley is soon to come to this country. Pity that he mixed himself up in the Jamaica business. Otherwise he would be a first-class lion.

—Dr. James H. Thompson, of Dover, Me., formerly Surgeon of the 12th Maine Regiment, has been appointed Surgeon of the National Military Asylum, at Milwaukee, Wis.

—Ex-Governor Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., gave a public reception, on Monday night, to ex-Secretary Stanton, who has been visiting him for several days past.

—Mr. Charles A. Barry, the artist, leaves today, from Boston, for Edinburgh, on business connected with his profession, and will remain abroad until the 1st of January.

—Major Hayden McLellan, of Portland, Me., has been appointed Special Postal Agent, to take charge of the mails on the new line of steamers from San Francisco for Honolulu, and leaves immediately for active service.

—Partridge shooting can now be indulged in with impunity, as the legal restraints pass away with August; but it is said we have no partridges, the birds called by that name being grouse.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson and Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, are lecturing in Massachusetts. Both gentlemen speak under the auspices of the Berkshire Medical College Association.

—W. W. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass., received $25 gratuity at the New England Fair at Providence, last week, for his efforts and success in importing and breeding the Assyrian or Cashmere goat.

—Maine elects several editors to the Legislature. Among them are Dingley, of the Lewiston *Journal*; Foster, of the Portland *Press*; Rush, of the Belfast *Age*; and Stevens, of the Kennebec *Journal*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

RESULTS OF RECKLESS DRIVING.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Jeremiah Walan was driving up Fifth street, near Girard avenue, in company with his two daughters and a lad named John Jones, the vehicle containing the party was run into by a man who was driving a two-horse carriage. Mr. Walan and the children were all thrown out and seriously injured with the exception of the boy, who escaped with but slight injuries. The vehicle, belonging to Mr. John Hancock, residing at Ninth and Master streets, was broken to pieces. The injured persons were taken to the residence of Mr. Wormley, where they were properly attended to. The man who caused the collision succeeded in making his escape.

FREE FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Leed, of the Nineteenth Ward, arrested a man named William Williams, on the charge of assault and battery. It appears that there had been a general fight at a public house on Frankford road, above Richmond street, and Williams was charged with having inflicted blows upon one of the participants in the disturbance, causing the cry of murder to be raised. He was locked up in the Nineteenth Ward Station House for a hearing.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING CASE.—Yesterday afternoon Andrew Webber, living in Richmond street, above Cumberland, fifteen years of age, met with a sudden death under the following circumstances. Deceased had been out gunning, and while standing in his boat in Pennshocken creek, lost hold of his gun, the lock catching in the side of the boat, thereby causing its discharge. The load took effect in his abdomen, producing almost instant death. The body was removed to his late residence.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A posse of the Third District police visited a house in Barclay street, on Saturday night, which had been complained of as a place where frequent disorders occurred, and arrested Owen and Caroline Ross, the alleged proprietors, and nine of the visitors. They had a hearing before Alderman Morrow yesterday, when Owen and Caroline Ross were held for their appearance at Court, and the others were bound over to keep the peace.

MAGISTRATES' RETURNS.—The following named committing magistrates have paid to the City Treasurer the fines and penalties received by them in August:—J. R. Massey, $56; Wm. R. Heins, $68; Charles E. Pancoast, $113; Andrew Morrow, $47·50; J. C. Tittermary, $61; Lewis Godbou, $39; T. T. Holme, $26·50; A. H. Shoemaker, $36; John Swift, $35; Charles Mink, $36—making a total of $514.

BOARD OF APPEALS.—Appeals can be made from the returns of the Assessors made to the Board of Revision, by obtaining blanks, which may be filled up with the real value of the property. The blanks, when filled, and the statement sworn to, will answer the same purpose as a personal visit on the day set apart for appeals.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected by the Typographical Dramatic Association, at a meeting held on Saturday last:—President, R. S. Menamin; Stage Manager, George Wise; Secretary, John A. Butts; Treasurer, Hugh J. Durborow; Prompter, J. Rumble.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 600 loads of hay and 65 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. Best quality Timothy hay sold at $1·40@1·45 ℔ 100 pounds. Straw sold at $1·15@1·20.

FIRE.—About seven o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in two small frame buildings, in Thompson street, above William. The buildings were partially consumed, but the damage will not amount to much.

HIGH CONSTABLE APPOINTED.—Mr. Benjamin Franklin, who was for a long time Chief of Detectives, but who resigned on account of ill health, has been appointed a High Constable.

RUN OVER.—John Allen was admitted into the Hospital on Saturday, with a fractured arm, caused by a cart passing over it. He resided at No. 525 North Front street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·42	MOON RISES	7·49
SUN SETS	6·07	HIGH WATER	3·00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Arago	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 19
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Prus. barque Storm Bird, Schiller, 14 days from Turks Island, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Br. brig Pince Alfred, Fiteman, 20 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Esther, Prince, Sombrero, Workman.
Schr Caleb Stetson, Somers, Braintree, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Sybil, Almeida, Ponce, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Schr R. Bullwinkle, Higgins, Winterport, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Millville, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Archer and Reeves, Ireland, Charleston.
Schr Express, Brown, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. S. McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, Washington, M. McShain.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig John Aviles, Philbrook, 14 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr M. Spicer, Paul, 2 days from St. Marys, Md., with lumber to I. B. Phillips.

Schr Access, Moore, 5 days from Norfolk, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, with spokes to I. B. Phillips.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr C. Stetson, Somers, from Braintree.

Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Millville.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 14th inst.

Barque Royal Charlie, Besse, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 14th inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, hence, at St. Thomas 3d inst., for Turks Island.

Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Brig Scotland, Rose, hence, at Bangor 12th inst.

Brig M. C. Comery, Comery, from Swan Island for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe 12th inst.

Brig Manzanilla, Magune, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Portland 12th inst.

Schrs J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, and F. Keating, Daniels, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 12th inst.

Schr Pearl, Brown, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Schr H. Page, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 11th inst.

Schr Ontara, Huntley, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, hence, at Norfolk 12th instant.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, hence, at Plymouth 14th instant.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 13th inst.

Schr Ring Dove, Wooster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 10th inst.

Schr J. S. Buckmaster, Biddle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst.

Schr D. E. Siner, Huntley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst.

Schr East Cambridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 13th inst.

Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schr Jas. Magee, Lynch, hence, at Washington 12th instant.

Schrs Port Royal, J. B. Johnson, and Charm, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 13th inst.

Schrs J. S. Hewitt, Foster; A. Bacon, Case; Mary E. Rankin, Crosby; M. S. Lewis, Lewis; C. S. Edwards, Haley; W. Paxson, Shaw; L. S. Levering, Corson; E. Amsden, Smith; and M. H. Stockham, Cordery, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the work "Wreck," has been laid fifteen fathoms south of a vessel sunk outside the Cross Sand.

The buoy lies in fifteen fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

The Red Brick Lookout, its length southward of St. Peter's Church, Yarmouth, NW. by W.

The South Cross Sand Buoy, on the same line, distant two miles.

St. John's Church, Lowestoft, in line with the old Lowe Lighthouse, SW. by W. ¾ W.

Corton Lighthouse SW. by W. ¼ W., distant four and one-tenth miles.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, August 30, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH..........Manager Lessee.
SECOND WEEK
of the most elaborate spectacle
EVER PRODUCED IN THIS CITY,
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
WITH
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
Mad'lle PEPITA, Mad'lle REGAL,
MAD'LLE TRESSO ANTONENO,
PREMIER DANSEUSE ASSOLUTE,
Together with the following
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
Act I.—THE INCANTATION SCENE.
Act II.—THE CRYSTAL CASCADE.
Never before attempted in this city.
Act III.—THE ILLUMINATED PALACE,
WITH
AMAZONIAN MARCH—40 YOUNG LADIES.
Act IV.—GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Revealing the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS
IN THE CORAL REALMS OF THE STALACTA,
a scene for grandeur and beauty never before witnessed in this city.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1½.
PRICES AS USUAL.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

The public are respectfully informed that, in order to give the residents of adjacent towns an opportunity of witnessing the gorgeous spectacle of THE BLACK CROOK, arrangements will be made with the different Railroad Companies to run Special Trains for the accommodation of all who are desirous of enjoying this magnificent entertainment, which will close every evening at 10½ o'clock, giving a'l an opportunity of witnessing this truly magnificent spectacle, and return home at a seasonable hour. 9 16 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
WITH THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
SIMULTANEOUS TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
THIS EVENING,
"CASTE."

The Hon. George d'Alroy	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Esther Eccles	Miss JOSIE ORTON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SECOND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THIRTY-THIRD REPRESENTATION OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple Transformation Scene, etc., the whole constituting a uniformity of excellence unequalled in the production of this or any other play.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Laura Fairlie Ann Catherick	JULIA DEAN
Walter Hartwright	Mr. F. Lawlor

Aided by the full Company. To conclude with
"FAMILY JARS."
Messrs. Mackay, Craig, Mrs. Walcot, etc.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN,
ONLY NIGHT OF "ION."
In rehearsal, the "DUKE'S WAGER."
Seats secured without extra charge.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons, 25c.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 16 tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
"BURNETT'S" LAST WEEK.
Large and Fashionable Audiences kept roaring with laughter at this great artist's entertainments.
ALF. BURNETT, ALF. BURNETT,
Gives an entire change of faces and characters.
TEN NEW FUNNY AND STARTLING CHANGES,
Reproducing "Woman's Rights" and retaining "Nasby."
MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
Evening, commence at 8. Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c. 9 16 6t

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value... Cost. $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866,
$27,431·18.	$325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15½

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, third story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the timber, iron, and framing required for the construction of a deflector in the Susquehanna river, near Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for timber, iron, and framing, and in duplicate for each.

Proposals for timber will embrace all timber, planks, boards, and trenails required to complete the work.

Proposals for iron will embrace all bolts, spikes, connecting links, and all iron required to complete the work.

Proposals for framing will embrace all labor and workmanship of every kind, required to locate in position the entire structure, complete in all its parts.

Contractors for material of wood or iron, will be expected to hold them, without charge to the United States, until required for use by the superintending Engineer.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

For further particulars application must be made to this office, where drawings and specifications can be seen.

Bids will be opened at 12·30 P. M. of the 20th instant, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, and Bvt. Lieut. Col.,
9 11 6t United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope 'Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t 9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.,
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

NOW READY,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL,
PREPARED BY
WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 8t Next door to the Post Office.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867. }

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108	Woollen Blankets.	10,589	Trowers, mounted.
16,111	Uniform Coats.	10,000	Trowsers, Footmen's.
10,202	Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170	pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400	Uniform Jackets.	3,800	pairs Bootees, M. S., rubber soles.
11,777	V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,600	pairs Brogans.
53,76	Knit Jackets.	151	pairs Boots.
20,000	Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000	Shirts.
21,000	Sacks Coats, unlined	300	Drawers.
25,732	Great Coats, Infantry.	49,437	Cap Covers.
17,303	Great Coats, mounted.	265	Caps.
		73	Hats.
		1,241	Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867. }

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn.
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE
AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450	net tons	of	Shot and Shell.	
" 24¼	"	"	Loaded Shell.	
" 18¾	"	"	Canister, filled.	
" 14¼	"	"	Scrap Cast Iron.	
" 10	"	"	Scrap Wrought Iron.	
" 1	"	"	Scrap Brass.	

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. K.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1867.

The Republican Party and the Constitution.

WE are not of those who affect to despise or discard the Constitution of the United States. On the contrary, we regard it as the fundamental law of the land, as binding in its moral and political force to-day as it ever was. We hold obedience to its provisions as among the highest duties of the citizen and the most solemn obligations of the officer. And it is precisely because we hold these views, that we advocate and defend the Republican party and desire its continued success, and that we support the reconstruction policy of Congress, as opposed to that of the President.

We regard the Republican party as the great constitutional party of the country, and its permanent success as the only safe guarantee of the faithful execution of that great organic law of the nation. Especially in this contest with the President do we regard the Republican party as holding the high vantage-ground of a constitutional position. For this whole question, so far as Mr. Johnson is concerned, may be narrowed down to very small limits. Both he and the Republican party unite in regarding the overthrow of lawful State Governments in the late Rebel States at the close of the war, and as a consequence of it, to have been a *fact accomplished*. There is no disputing that point. Mr. Johnson's first message, laying down the outlines of his plan of reconstruction, expressly recognizes the fact that there were no lawful governments in the late Rebel States. Indeed, the very fact of attempting reconstruction at all, goes upon the assumption that lawful government had been overthrown. Now, granting this postulate, Mr. Johnson's case becomes at once a hopeless one. He has not a shred of the Constitution to stand upon in his whole subsequent course. On the contrary, his every act has been in the most open and flagrant violation of both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution; and notwithstanding his multiplied and hypocritical appeals to the Constitution, and asseverations of devotion to it, he stands before the country as utterly regardless of its obligations and defiant of its restraints. It is not necessary to use many words to place this in so plain a light that it cannot fail to command the conviction of intelligent minds.

In the first place, under our form of government, the very fact that the President has a recognized and avowed "policy," which he is endeavoring to force upon the country, is, in and of itself, a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. The President is a mere executive. It is true he may *recommend* to Congress such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient, and he may interpose a qualified veto against acts of legislation; but that is all. Having done these acts, his functions as affecting legislation are exhausted. Beyond this he has nothing to do, but simply to *execute* the laws passed by the law-making power in the Government. The idea that the President may have a "policy," which he is trying to carry out, which he uses the power and the patronage of the Government to build up, which he attempts by every device known to the chicanery of politics to render dominant over that adopted by the representatives of the people, is one utterly destructive of our system of government, and involves as flagrant a breach of the spirit of the Constitution, as an attempt to disperse Congress by force of arms would be of its letter. To allow the President to do this would be to let him practically usurp the legislative functions of the Government. For the power and patronage of the President have increased so enormously with the growth of our country, that, if it were once conceded that he might originate and prosecute policies of legislative action, even though he were to confine himself, as Mr. Johnson has not done, to procuring their embodiment in laws regularly passed, the independence of the legislative body would be fatally compromised. The President would thus practically make the laws as well as execute them. The requirement of the Constitution is that the "policy" of the Government shall be determined by Congress and executed by the President. But Mr. Johnson has not only had a "policy" purely his own, as opposed to that of the representatives of the people, but he has also attempted to give that policy force and effect, *as law*, outside of, and independent of, the legislative department of the Government. This is *usurpation*. Every act done by Mr. Johnson in the late Rebel States for which he did not have the *authority of law*, was an act of usurpation. His whole attempt to create State Governments comes under this category. Where is the *law* which authorized him to *create* the office of Provisional Governor, and then, having created it, to appoint men to fill it without the advice and consent of the Senate? Where is the *law* which authorized him to issue proclamations fixing the qualifications of voters, calling conventions, and arranging all the paraphernalia of State Governments? Mr. Johnson did all these things, and he did them *without* the authority of law. They were acts of *legislation*, designed to stand as permanent, and to affect the destinies of millions of people. They were acts of legislation, by which the President attempted to settle, in accordance with his own views, and by his own mere *ipse dixit*, the vastest political problem ever presented to this nation to solve. It was an attempt by *one man*, without authority, and in defiance of the Constitution, to control the practical results of a great war in which a million of American citizens had laid down their lives!

It is against such a gigantic and overwhelming desecration of the Constitution as this that the Republican party has arrayed itself. It is against this most flagrant and dangerous usurpation that it invokes the judgment of the American people.

The Claims of the Democratic Party to the Soldiers' Votes.

THE Democratic party, in the vain hope of obtaining the votes of our patriotic soldiers, have placed three Generals in nomination for important positions in this city. These Generals, apparently false to those high principles for which they drew their swords, have allowed their names to be used as standard-bearers, and have accepted and endorsed the platform, of this organization. The fact of soldiers being upon one ticket and civilians upon another, does not make a soldier issue. The Democratic party, ever working by the most insidious means, has resorted to this side issue to lead the minds of voters away from the great and all-absorbing struggle now going on between Andrew Johnson and the Representatives of the people. This, then, is the true issue, no matter who may win a local office, whether one man shall hold despotic sway over a whole country, or whether that man shall execute power in accordance with the law of the land. If the soldiers and the loyal people of this country can forget the past, they are the strangest people on record. From the moment the first gun was fired on Sumter till the present time, we have been subjected by the Democratic party to more abuse, taunting, and reviling, persistent and bitterly kept up, than the Huguenots of France or the Puritans in England. They asserted the war was a crime, that it was a dastardly attack upon the civil and political rights of the South; they declared it was a failure, and ought to cease; they opposed the issue of bonds to pay the debts of the nation; they opposed all measures to recruit the exhausted ranks of the army; they further opposed the payment of bounties, and the founding of hospitals and asylums for our wounded, suffering, and crippled soldiers and sailors. This is the record of their legislation, whilst their papers and magazines hissed at us with the most malignant hatred.

They vilified and traduced our Generals, looked sad when our armies were victorious, and secretly chuckled at Rebel victories; so that, whilst fighting treason with one hand, we were holding by the throat these cowardly backbiting sympathizers with the other. "O shame, where is thy blush!" for a party with such a record to ask for the soldiers' vote. They were in sympathy with the secessionists before the war; and the legal adviser of James Buchanan—the same man who to-day is manipulating Andrew Johnson—told the Rebels to do as they pleased, break up the Union, steal Government property, murder Union citizens, and confiscate their houses and lands; it was all right. The Constitution which was all powerful to protect the rights of the humblest citizen abroad, was utterly impotent to protect those rights at home. The secessionists, thus encouraged, and led to look for aid and comfort from Northern Democrats, did secede. Then rose the mighty heart of the loyal masses all over the country, and it swore a religious oath that treason should be vanquished, and that with it slavery and State rights should pass into history. How well this has been done, let the record of the soldiers tell.

This is a splendid organization to receive the endorsement of the soldiers! A party which has spit in the face of the soldier—a party which reviled the soldier, *"wagging their heads"*—a party which traduced and vilified the soldier, and now they say, *"for all these courtesies"* the soldier will vote the Democratic ticket. Ay, when the soldier has lost his recollection or has lost his honor!

The Soldiers Declare for Themselves.

ON SATURDAY evening a Convention of all the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in our city, and an authoritative exposition set forth which side the soldiers stand on in the battle about to be fought. They uttered no half-and-half expressions of their views; they did not tamper or tack and veer. They gave a bugle note which will ring through the ranks of all our gallant volunteers, and find a response in the hearts of those who loyally fought for that Union again in danger. The following resolution declares where they can be found:—

> "*Whereas*, At the present critical juncture in the political history of the nation, any lack of sympathy with the party which espouses the principles to the success of which we have declared our devotion, any supineness on the part of individuals, any aid rendered to the party by whom those principles have been bitterly opposed, *whether on the ground of personal feeling* or from other cause, or any failure to do all that may be in our power to aid in perfecting the triumph of the political party which represents us, would be alike inimical to the solemn declaration of our Order, in Convention assembled, and subversive of the great ends to effect which we were called into existence; therefore,
>
> "Be it declared, as the sense of this Convention, that it is the solemn duty of every comrade of the Grand Army, of every true-hearted soldier, and of every other loyal voter, to devote every energy to securing such a triumph for each and every candidate of the Union Republican party as will prove to the nation that her sons who defended her in arms are ever ready, *at the expense of all personal considerations*, to prove their continued loyalty to the cause of right."

Thus is the attempt of the Democracy to swallow up the soldiers, and delude them into giving their support to their party ticket, checkmated by the soldiers' exposition of the views of those who have served their country in the field. For the expression of soldiers' views, we prefer that the soldiers should speak for themselves.

THE PRESIDENCY OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—We have received a vulgar letter from some anonymous writer, assailing us in regard to our course in the removal of Major R. S. Smith from the Presidency of Girard College. The writer could not expect us to publish his illiterate production, as even he must know that the *Police Gazette* is the only journal which boasts of such contributions. Could we discover the name of the correspondent, however, we would make place in our columns for the production over his signature. If he really desires to see his views in print, he can do so by furnishing us with his real name, and not over the signature of "Even-handed Justice." That the enemies of Major Smith number such men in their ranks is but an additional reason why we deem our course of conduct correct. The truth is that the late President is a good Republican, although he is no politician; and as he would not use his influence to aid the political tricksters for positions, therefore he was treated in the rude and unwarranted manner which disgraced the ten Directors who voted for his removal. In all lawful efforts to right the wrong done, the Major will have our entire support.

THE SUCCESSOR OF GENERAL GRANT.—There can be no longer a doubt that General Grant will be relieved from duty in the War Department, and that General James B. Steedman will be his successor. The Greeley letter is evidently a preparatory step to such a line of conduct. This letter places the Hon. Horace in another awkward position; in fact, all the actions of the philosopher have been but a succession of blunders. For the sixth time he will be compelled to again undergo the fearful juggling operation of swallowing himself. No worse selection than Steedman could possibly be made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1867.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' returns of Taxes, for the year 1868, as follows:—

Eighth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.
Ninth Ward—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.
Tenth Ward—Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.
Eleventh Ward—Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.
Twelfth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.
Thirteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.
Fourteenth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1867.
Fifteenth Ward (east of Nineteenth street)—Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.
Fifteenth Ward (west of Nineteenth Ward)—Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.
Sixteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.
Seventeenth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.
Eighteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.
Nineteenth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.
Twentieth Ward (east of Broad street)—Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.
Twentieth Ward (west of Broad street)—Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.
Twenty first Ward—Monday, Oct. 14, 1867.
Twenty second Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.
Twenty-third Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1867.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Friday, Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.
Twenty seventh Ward—Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867.
First Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.
Second Ward—Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867.
Third Ward—Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.
Fourth Ward—Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.
Fifth Ward—Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.
Sixth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.
Seventh Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
9 14 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eighth street, from Race to Vine street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of 2 feet 6 inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

SKIN DISEASES!

"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You Tetter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have you Scald Head?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.

Swayne's Ointment

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured

"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT," Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. Prepared by Dr. Swayne & Son, and sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office, No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE
NATIONAL UNION CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:—

Resolved, That we cordially approve the Reconstruction laws passed by the Thirty-ninth and the Fortieth Congress, and that we disapprove and deplore the base and wicked measures by which President Andrew Johnson, in violation of his oath of office, is endeavoring to prevent their execution.

Resolved, That the noble self-devotion, the transcendent ability, and the elevated patriotism so constantly conspicuous in the Hon. E. M. Stanton during the entire Rebellion, endeared him to the hearts of all who love their country, and sternly demand that the Senate shall immediately, upon reassembling, restore him to the position of Secretary of War, from which he was improperly and illegally removed.

Resolved, That the future peace and well-being of our country require that the traitors who originated, who aided, or who sympathized with the great Rebellion, should never again be permitted to occupy positions of power or trust in the Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious tariff for the protection of American industry, and sincerely hope that another session of Congress will not pass without its enactment.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens to support, at the election in October, the candidates nominated by the Republican Union Conventions for city, county, and State officers, believing that the election of men of undoubted loyalty is at the present time of exceeding importance.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS for Judge of the Supreme Court, and of the Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, must meet the approval of all who value high personal character, great legal acquirements, and eminent business ability.

Resolved, That a party whose recognized leaders declare Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson to be of equal merit with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, is unworthy of the confidence of true men.

Resolved, That the honor and prosperity of our country require that the public faith should be preserved inviolate, and that the interest and principal of our national debt, incurred for the salvation of the nation, should be punctually paid, according to the bond.

Resolved, That the pestilent doctrine of State rights, as announced by John C. Calhoun, and adopted by the present Democratic leaders, is inconsistent with the permanency of our Union and destructive of all good government.

Resolved, That in the present feverish and critical condition of public affairs, it is extremely desirable that in the approaching election every citizen should lay aside all personal preference and prejudices, and vote not merely to elect competent and loyal officers, but also to express unmistakably his wishes respecting the general national policy.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 1t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
On SEPTEMBER 18,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t **GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.**

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY Street.

HARVEY MONEY,
9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET.

The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10 A. M. on that day.

THE INSTITUTION
WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON
OCTOBER 14.

The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 3 P. M., Monday, October 14.

The first class of boys for General Gymnastics at 4 P. M., Tuesday, October 15.

For classes in Parlor Skating, Dancing, etc. etc., see circulars. 9 14 5t

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A stated meeting will be held in the church, EIGHTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. COLE will deliver an address on the subject—"How can our Schools permanently enlarge the Sabbath School Mission-work in this city?" to be followed by a general discussion. After which Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR will give an illustration of blackboard teaching in the Sabbath School. All are invited. 9 14 2t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1867.
On and after Tuesday, Sept. 17, the business of this Department will be transacted at the Law Building No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, second story, front room.
THOMAS DICKSON, }
DAVID P. WEAVER, } City Commissioners.
HENRY CONNER, }
9 14 3t

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED THE WONderful COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, speak of it as with one voice as one of the greatest inventions of the times. For family use there is nothing of the kind can approach it, and no other intrinsically as cheap. If any doubt this let them call and be convinced at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where it is exhibited and sold. 9 13 4ptf

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 14, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, September 17, at 6 o'clock A. M.
9 14 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 45

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 2 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

COLONEL FORNEY'S

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Letters from Europe,
BY
JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq.,

Publisher and Editor of the "Philadelphia Press," and "Washington Chronicle," and Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

Read the following Editorial notice of this work, taken from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Daily Press of September 16, 1867:—

"Since the commencement of the publication of Colonel Forney's letters from Europe in *The Philadelphia Daily* and *Weekly Press*, the publisher of that paper has been in the receipt of innumerable inquiries from those who wished to know if the correspondence would not appear in book form. In accordance with their requests, we will now state that these letters, carefully revised and rewritten, with important additions, are now in press, and will shortly be given to the world, in a large duodecimo volume of 500 pages, by the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, who are sparing no expense to make of it a book which shall combine every feature of typographical excellence characteristic of the best publications of this firm. It will contain an excellent steel portrait of the author, engraved in the finest style of the art, by one of the best artists in the country, and it will be in every respect a work acceptable to the numerous friends of Colonel John W. Forney. The correspondence gives the author's impressions of various countries which he visited during an European tour of several months, with observations upon society, politics, amusements, manufactures, educational and religious institutions in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. The variety of these letters may be judged from the fact that they were written from London, Liverpool, Oxford, Windsor, Halifax, Stratford-upon-Avon, Chester, Paris, Berne, Lake Leman, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden. On the Rhine, Coblentz, Brussels, Antwerp, the Hague, and various other places on the continent of Europe."

The work will be published in one large duodecimo volume of over 500 pages, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Price, Two Dollars.

Booksellers, news agents, canvassers, and all others are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled out of the first edition. Address all orders, wholesale and retail, to the Publishers of it,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
And they will receive immediate attention.

Sample copies of "Col. Forney's Letters from Europe" will be sent to any one, to any place, in advance of the day of publication, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price of the work.

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS are wanted in every county, town, and village in the United States and Canadas, to engage in getting subscribers to the above work.

Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States, on copying the above advertisement one time and calling attention to the advertisement in their editorial columns, on mailing a copy of their paper with such notice in to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, shall have a copy of "Colonel Forney's Letters from Europe," bound in cloth, sent to them, in advance of the day of publication, free of postage. 1t

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.

The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.

Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.

Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.

And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.

Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.

Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws tf4p

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO
ANTIETAM CEMETERY DEDICATION
SEPTEMBER 17, 1867,
FOR SALE AT
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue.

GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL SEPT. 22, 1867.

By this route excursionists will be carried within two miles of the celebrated battle-field of Antietam.

GEORGE A. DADMAN, General Ticket Agent.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 9 13 tf

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1234 CHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t*

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted.—Highest prices paid at
EWING & CO'S,
9 16 6t* No. 50 S. THIRD Street.

460 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 87 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,526·92
Freight	549,672·29
Telegraph	1,416·22
Mails	12,140·00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205·44
" Men	26,077·97
	$1,203,038·96

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089·58
Repair of Track	109,767·64
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,984·44
Offices and Stations	54,907·90
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,294·73
Trains	15,486·93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508·03
	$1,203,038 96

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32¾ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·93) 32¾ per cent. ($157,564·43) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware,

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 30, 1867. 9 16 mw13t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210·08	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$231·58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$186·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$204·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85·08	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$204·08	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180·43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174·43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
4 10] KITCHEN UTENSILS.

APOTHECARY'S STOCK (OVER 300 BOTtles) containing Medicines, with other articles) and shelving, sacrificed. All for $75. Rare opportunity. Apply at once, at No. 614 North THIRD St. 1t*

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE STOCK, TOOLS, and good-will of a Second-hand Furniture and Jobbing Store. Reason for selling out, declining health. No. 1237 MOYAMENSING Avenue, Second Ward. 9 14 6t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

City Politics.—There is dissension in the camp of the Democracy in the Third Representative District. Last year Samuel Josephs carried the district, which consists of the Tenth and Eleventh Divisions of the Second Ward; the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Third Ward; the whole of the Fourth Ward; and the First and Third Divisions of the Fifth Ward, by the clever majority of 2578. Such a surplus of strength is, of course, a great promoter of dissension; but "the notorious Cattle bill," as the Unterrified style it, is the direct source of the present difficulty. Of this obnoxious measure the Hon. Samuel Josephs, who is a candidate for re-election, is accused of having been a supporter, and it is even insinuated that its authorship can be traced to his fertile brain. Therefore, a portion of the Democracy are after the Hon. Samuel with the sharpest kind of a stick, and they propose to give him an opportunity to remain at home for the benefit of his private affairs. In furtherance of this laudable design, the Democratic citizens of the district are invited to assemble at 8 o'clock this evening, at "Literary Hall," on Fifth street, above South, where they will enjoy a rare and rich opportunity of abusing the Hon. Samuel, as he so meritoriously deserves. We hope there will be a large turnout, and that the sharp stick will effectually put the Hon. Samuel *hors de combat*. Mr. A. M. Walkinshaw, the Republican candidate, is abundantly qualified to attend to the interests of the Third District in the next Legislature.

This evening there will be a meeting of the Republican voters of the Seventh Division of the Ninth Ward, at the house of Michael Johnston, No. 1911 Market street, when business of importance will be brought up for their consideration. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Charles O'Neill and other eminent speakers.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Fourteenth Ward will also be held at 8 o'clock this evening, and addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Henry. D Moore, Major E. D. Buckman, Captain W. J. Mackay, and others. Let there be a large and enthusiastic turnout on this occasion.

The trouble among the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward appears to have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, at last. It will be remembered by our readers that two separate conventions were held in this ward, and two tickets placed in the field. The ticket headed by Mr. Robert Armstrong for Select Council subsequently received the endorsement of the Ward Executive Committee; but its opponents broadly insinuated that this endorsement was secured only by *vi et armis*, and other unwarrantable proceedings. On Saturday evening, however, another meeting of the Executive Committee was held, at which the following resolution unanimously prevailed:—

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Committee, desiring harmony and unity in the party, now earnestly endorse, and will use all honorable means in our power to elect, the following ticket:—

"For Select Council—Robert Armstrong.

"For Common Council—George A. Shisler, James S. Stewart, for unexpired term.

"School Directors—David Baker, Francis Gwynn, John Kessler, George Austin."

We know not, as yet, whether this resolution is to stand, without another charge of fraud on the part of Mr. Armstrong's opponents. We hope that such is the case, and shall regard the action of the Committee as the final settlement of the difficulty, unless the other side is heard from without delay. There is no time to spare for petty bickerings and disputes, nor can we afford to lose the united strength of the Twenty-Sixth Ward.

It should not be forgotten that the Republican Naturalization Committee is in daily session at No. 416 Library street, from 10 to 2 o'clock. The unnaturalized foreigners resident in the city should remember that the approaching contest in this State is but a part of the great battle for equality and justice which is now progressing so gallantly all over the world, in their own native land as well as in the country of their adoption. Let them be true to their own interests, and prepare to do their duty on the 8th of October.

Religious Matters.—At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the lecture-room of the Mount Carmel Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Germantown road, above Broad street, will be dedicated with appropriate exercises. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, and the ceremonial conducted by the Rev. J. Mason, Presiding Elder of the District. The Rev. T. W. Maclary is the pastor of the new church, which is in a very flourishing condition.

At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the corner-stone of the new Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, in Camden, N. J., will be laid, the Rev. J. Lewis, Presiding Elder of the district, officiating. Addresses appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by the Revs. Alfred Cookman and Thomas A. Fernley, of this city, and by the Rev. C. H. Whitecar, of the New Jersey Conference. Some months ago, the congregation of this Church disposed of their edifice in the extreme northern part of the city, and since then have conducted their services in a temporary board building near the site of their projected new edifice. The services to-morrow afternoon will be held in the frame church. The Rev. J. W. Hickman is the present pastor of the church.

A grove meeting is now in progress in Meloney's Woods, Kingsessing, Twenty-seventh Ward, under the charge of the Rev. J. R. S. Gray, pastor of the Paschalville Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be continued throughout the present week, and during Sunday next, Sept. 22, services being held every day at 10·30 A. M., and at 3 and 7·30 P. M. The Philadelphia and Darby horse cars run to within a short distance of the ground.

A Contemptible Swindler.—A few days ago a swindle was perpetrated in the lower part of the city which, for contemptible meanness, excels anything that has been brought to our attention of late. Two industrious young girls, each of whom was the owner of a sewing machine, found themselves in the unfortunate predicament of being without work. While sorrowfully wondering where their daily bread was to come from, they were made an offer which they readily accepted. A polite and genteel-looking individual waited upon them, alleging that he was in want of the services of girls with sewing-machines of their own. He gave them a card, on which was his name and place of business, in the centre of the city, stating that their work would be ready for them on the following morning. During the afternoon he promised to send a man for their machines, so that no time should be lost on the morrow. Accordingly a man with a wagon called, and the two sewing machines were consigned to his care. On the following morning the two girls repaired to the scene of their new labors, but their genteel employer was unknown in that section of the city, and thus far no tidings of him or of their machines have been received. There is a moral connected with this story which young ladies who are the owners of sewing machines will do well to study carefully.

House Robbery.—Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, persons living opposite observed some persons opening the shutters of the house at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Green streets. Knowing that the family occupying the house were absent, they suspected that something was wrong; and shortly afterwards, seeing the shutters closed, they immediately gave an alarm. Several policemen soon made their appearance, and on entering the house they found the thieves had flown. The whole house was found to have been ransacked from the cellar to the garret, and everything of value—jewelry, silver plate, clothing, etc. etc.—had been stolen that could be carried away. The extent of the loss is at present unknown, but must be very considerable.

The occupant of the house, Mr. S. G. Fry, returned during the day, and the following, with other articles, were missing, viz.:—One lady's black silk cloak; two black cloth overcoats; one velvet collar; a purse, with five one dollar gold pieces; a new pearl-handled four-bladed penknife; a portmonnaie, with a small amount of currency.

The thieves had obtained entrance through the back cellar-door, and forced their way up through the house.

A Savage Fellow.—Last Saturday night Michael Mulligan was acting in a very disorderly manner on Green street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Officer Lerman attempted to quiet him; but Mike would not be quelled, and threatened to kill the officer if he did not leave. As the latter did not show any inclination to do so, Mike picked up a brick and heaved it at him. He dodged it, and then went for Mike, who was arrested and taken before Alderman Senix, and, after a hearing, was committed to answer the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill.

A Sunday Shooting Affair—The Victim, a Boy of Fourteen, not Expected to Survive.—Boating is a very entertaining pastime, and, generally speaking, quite as harmless as it is pleasant. But when young men and boys set at defiance the moral sense of the community, and engage in such pastimes on the Sabbath, it not unfrequently happens that disaster is the result. Such was, unfortunately, the case yesterday afternoon; and a murder trial will, in all probability, grow out of it.

According to the testimony given by Cornelius Canin, a brother of the sufferer, at the hearing which was held this morning by Alderman Sinex, the circumstances attending the sad affair was as follows:—Two young men, Charles Fisher and Jacob Jacobs by name, were engaged, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in rowing down Gunner's run, a small stream in the northern section of the city. Fisher at one time left the boat, and shortly returned with a loaded shot gun. Entering the boat, the two proceeded down the stream until they came near the bridge which crosses it at Cumberland street, and then Charles Fisher deliberately fired into a crowd of boys who were standing on the bridge, hitting and seriously wounding a lad by the name of Charles Canin, who was but fourteen years of age. The contents of the gun lodged in his heart, neck, and left ear. The unfortunate lad was removed to his residence, No. 1017 Sommerset street, where two physicians have since been in attendance upon him. This morning he was in a very critical condition, and is not expected to recover. After the firing of the shot, the party in the boat was followed by the crowd of boys on the shore, the latter throwing stones at the former, to prevent their escape. They were both subsequently arrested, and this morning Alderman Sinex gave them a hearing, when the above facts were elicited; but there was no testimony as to the origin of the affair. Jacob Jacobs was held in $1500 bail to appear at Court; but Charles Fisher, who fired the shot, was committed to await the results of Canin's injuries. Fisher is but nineteen years of age, and resides at No. 1031 Cumberland street. Jacobs is twenty-three years old, and lives at No. 2314 Coral street.

According to another version of the affair' Charles Fisher, in company with John Jacobs and Charles Leopold, were rowing up Gunner's Run, in the neighborhood of Sommerset street. On arriving at this point Fisher left the boat in charge of Leopold, and proceeded to the residence of John Jacobs. On returning shortly he found Leopold standing on the shore and the boat in the middle of the stream, it having been taken possession of by the lad Charles Canin and other boys who were in his company. Fisher demanded that they should return to the shore with the boat, which request they refused to comply with. He then hurried off to his house and returned with the loaded gun, again demanding that the boat should be brought to the shore. This time his request was complied with. Fisher then entered the boat, in company with Jacob Jacobs, a brother of John Jacobs, and rowed out into the stream. Before they had gone far, Canin and his companions commenced to throw stones at them, which so exasperated Fisher that he deliberately fired the contents of the gun at young Canin, with the result as given above.

The affair has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood of its occurrence; and, according to both accounts, the course pursued by Fisher was entirely without any justification.

Firemen's Visit to Independence Hall.—This morning the Committee of Arrangements escorted the Eagle Fire Company, of Buffalo, to Independence Hall. They were accompanied, also, by a fine brass band, and the members both of the visiting Company and the Committee, being in citizen's dress, made a very fine appearance. At a quarter to 10 o'clock, preceded by the band, they filed into Independence Hall. Colonel Peter Fritz, in behalf of the Mayor, made the speech of welcome, and assured them of the kindly feelings that the citizens and firemen of this city bore towards the visitors present, and to their native city. He also made allusion to the time-honored relics that now adorn the Hall.

Hon. A. M. Klapp, Mayor of Buffalo, spoke in response to Colonel Fritz, and alluded to the kind reception of the Eagle Hose Company, which he had the honor of representing.

After the speaking had been concluded the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," etc., and the members of the visiting Company made an inspection of the relics. They then paid a visit to Masonic Hall, and from thence to the Union League House, and other places of interest.

Receivers of the Personal Tax.—The Receiver of Taxes has appointed the following gentlemen to be Receivers of the poll or personal tax in the different wards of the city:—

First, Jesse Bonsall; Second, Joseph Schooley Third, E. C. Bonsall; Fourth, John D. Hardy; Fifth James Markland; Sixth, William A. Thorp; Seventh P. Bobb and Alderman Andrew Morrow; Eighth Charles A. Porter; Ninth, James Thompson; Tenth, Alderman L. Godbou; Eleventh, James F. Neall; Twelfth, Alderman William S. Toland; Thirteenth, Alderman Joseph Plankington; Fourteenth, James McCalley; Fifteenth, E. Haws; Sixteenth, Edward A. Woods; Seventeenth, W. Stevenson; Eighteenth, Alderman A. T. Eggleton; Nineteenth, George L. Deitz, Alexander McEwen, and William B. Crawford; Twentieth, M. Triol, C. H. Test, and Daniel McLean; Twenty-first, Alderman J. P. Thompson, Alderman Joshua Hill, Alderman O. H. Ramsdell, and Andrew Markley; Twenty-second, C. Donat, R. Thomas B. M. Singely, and T. F. Middleton; Twenty-fourth, Edward Lyster and William A. Fredericks; Twenty-fifth, Joseph Errickson and George A. Reese; Twenty-sixth, Alderman Thomas Dallas and Alderman Charles Mink; Twenty seventh, Joseph P. Boon and Joseph R. Glascow; Twenty-eighth, Alderman Joseph Fletcher and William D. Thomas.

A Sharp Operation in Beef.—Mr. Patrick Duffee bought fourteen cows a few days ago, at the drove yard in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Soon afterwards, he sold six of them, and gave the eight remaining into the charge of a man named Michael Donnelly, to drive into a field close by. Donnelly, instead of doing as he was directed, drove them away and sold them and pocketed the money. He then went away, but on Saturday afternoon he returned to the vicinity of the drove yard in West Philadelphia, and Mr. Duffee had him arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Allen, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Passing Bad Currency.—In the classic region of Sixth and Cresson streets there is an institution conducted by a Mrs. White. John Harvey and John O'Brien, who were in pursuit of pleasure upon Saturday night, could not pass by the inviting portals of that abode, and when they went inside they found that in return for the hospitalities of the place they could not pass a counterfeit greenback. Neither could they pass a policeman, who politely accompanied them to the office of Alderman Beitler. After a preliminary investigation into the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit currency, Alderman Beitler held all three for a further hearing.

Stealing Whisky.—Owen McCarty and Pete Burns, it is alleged, went to the store of Frank Coyle, at Barnwell and South streets, and conceiving a great admiration for his whisky, rolled a barrel of it into a wagon and made off with it. On losing his spirits in this way, Coyle got the blues to go after the two ardent thieves. One of them was arrested close by the store, and the other was arrested by Lieutenant Connelly at Fifteenth and Spruce streets. Owen McCarty had a preliminary examination before Alderman Swift, who committed him for a further hearing.

Another "Manly Art" Exhibition.—A couple of roughs in this city, known by the aliases of "Shorty" and "Reddy" had a dispute as to which was the "best man," and to settle it resolved to have a regular prize-fight. They went, with a parcel of their friends, to the lower part of the city yesterday morning, near the "Neck," and stripped and fought several rounds. The result was that "Shorty's" second threw up the sponge, when they returned to the city unmolested.

Robbery in a Beer Saloon.—Last Saturday night a boatman went into a place at No. 450 North Front street, kept by Catharine Moore, and whilst there was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $24. As soon as he discovered his loss he had the proprietress, a man named Peter Brobender, and several others, arrested on the charge of committing the robbery. They had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held them to answer the charge of larceny.

Colonel Forney's Book.—We are glad to see that Colonel J. W. Forney has consented to have his interesting letters from Europe republished in permanent form. The well-known firm of T. B. Peterson & Bros. have undertaken the work, and will issue it in a few weeks in their best style. We know what the work contains, and can confidently predict for it an immense sale.

Frozen Peaches.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

New Styles Fall Clothing
New Styles Fall Clothing
New Styles Fall Clothing
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We do not see how it can be otherwise than a profitable investment to those who purchase the stock selling in aid of the Riverside Institute. A one-dollar share secures a beautiful steel-plate engraving and one of the $300,000 worth of presents which are to be awarded.

Are You Bilious?—Multitudes of both sexes will answer to this question in the affirmative; for, next to disorders of the stomach, liver complaints are perhaps the most prevalent of all internal diseases. Its usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensation in the right side, pain between the shoulder-blades, sick headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite, and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to his own condition, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through his bowels than is expedient for his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of

Hostetter's Bitters

is to meet just such exigencies as this. Its tonic principle rouses the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal canal of the accretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of nature's cathartic, the bile.

Persons of bilious habit will find it the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

Ladies' Skirts—Made Up.
Open this day
a large assortment of
handsome made-up Skirts
at $4, $6, and $8,
which are great bargains, to
close out this department.
J. W. Proctor & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

The day for the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among the subscribers to the Riverside Institute is causing quite a flurry among the shareholders. What lucky one will receive the first present on the list, worth $40,000?

Leaders of Fashion, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. Warburton, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

A single dollar invested in aid of the Riverside Institute not only helps to support an orphan child, but also secures to the subscriber a handsome engraving and a present which may be worth a fortune.

Bargains in Ladies' Cloaks continued until October 1. *Additions* are this day made of *Cloaks* adapted for a more advanced stage of the season, which will be sold at a large reduction. *Black Basquines* and *Chesterfields* at $12, formerly $30. *Handsome Fancy* and *Plain Colored Basquines* and *Chesterfields* at $8, formerly $18; do. do. do. at $10, formerly $24.
J. W. Proctor & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

Two or three colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

"The Autumnal Russet Brown" which the poet speaks of is now made up into complete suits at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First class Clothing House, under the Continental, besides materials of other colors. Fall Clothing of superior kinds on hand at reduced prices, No. 824 Chesnut street.

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

Fine Confections.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Only $1 for a beautiful Photograph Miniature made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. To see these gems is to appreciate them.

The Celebrated Waverly Zephyr.
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
McIntire & Brother,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Jones & Thacher, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ Fall Overcoats and Suits.
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
☞ *Our preparations for fall and winter have been*
☞ *on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the*
☞ *best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *ever offered in Philadelphia.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

BOUCHER—SAGERS.—In this city, September 12, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH BOUCHER to Miss SALLIE SAGERS, both of Berkley, N. J.

DIED.

SMULLING.—On the 14th instant, Mr. JOHN SMULLING, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Lodge No. 3, and also the Good Intent Engine Company, and the employes of the Navy Yard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1130 Beach street, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

WHITE.—On the 15th instant, EDITH, widow of the late Arthur White, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Makinson, Twenty-sixth and Poplar streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

LATOUR OIL.—AN INVOICE OF LATOUR Olive Oil now Landing, and for sale by F. LAVERGNE, Agent, No. 102 WALNUT Street. 9 16 3t*

BAKE, BREAD, AND FRYING PANS, Saucepans, Tea-kettles, Gridirons, Cake Griddles, Waffle irons, and other Housekeeping Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' GEESE, OF THE BROAD AND narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes; well finished Smoothing Irons, and highly polished Laundry Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$8·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
RARE GEMS.
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
9 11 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL....................$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL | HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 14tf

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 15p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

STAIR RODS OF VARIOUS LENGTHS and breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons, and Bands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Tearing Down the Old Penitentiary

PROBABLE REMOVAL OF BOOTH'S REMAINS.

THE LETTERS FROM MR. CHASE AND MR. GREELEY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Remains of Wilkes Booth.

Part of the old Penitentiary building at the Arsenal is to be torn down, and in doing so the remains of John Wilkes Booth will be reached. The remains of Mrs. Surratt, Paine, Harold, and Atzerott, with Wirz, are buried in the order named south of the eastern portion of the old building, and will not probably be disturbed. The scaffold, as it was on the day of the execution of the conspirators, is still standing. The Yankee has been using his jack-knife on the lower beams and posts, taking off pieces as relics.

Letter from Chief Justice Chase.

Johnson's friends say he has a letter from Chief Justice Chase, indorsing the removal of General Sickles, as a vindication of the authority of the Supreme Court, and its publication is looked for, though it is alleged to have been confidential.

Mr. Greeley's Letter About Steedman.

The publication of Horace Greeley's letter to Johnson, recommending General Steedman for Secretary of War, in January, 1866, excites much comment to-day. It evidently came direct from Johnson himself, for no one supposes Greeley was silly enough to entrust a confidential letter to a person to deliver who would take a copy of it. It proves that Johnson will violate all confidence to serve his own ends. Just now he is very desirous for Steedman to have the place, but Steedman don't want it, as he fears he cannot be confirmed. The publication of this letter is part of the plan to operate on Steedman and aid in advancing his confirmation, should he consent to be made Secretary of War. More private letters of this kind, from other parties, are expected, and there is much agitation in some quarters. People should never write confidential letters to Johnson, unless they expect to see them in print whenever it serves his purpose to publish them.

The Pacific Railways.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—The United States Railroad Commissioners, after inspecting another section of twenty-five miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, returned here yesterday, and leave for Omaha to-day to inspect thirty-five miles just completed on the Union Pacific Road.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet at 25@25½c. for middling. Flour steady; 9000 bbls sold; State, $8·25@11; Western, $8·25@12·80; Ohio, $9·25@12·25; Southern, $10·25@11; California, $11@13·50. Wheat firmer. Corn firm and 1c. higher. Oats firm; 36,000 bushels sold; Chicago Oats, 68c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. New Mess, $24·68¾. Lard dull at 14@14⅛c. Whisky quiet.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Sept. 16.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111⅝@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111@111¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108@108¼.
United States 10-40s, 99⅝@99¾.
August 7·30s, out of market.
June and July 7·30s, 107@107¼. The market is more active, and bonds are in better demand.

United States 5-20s are quoted in London this afternoon at 73¾; in Frankfort, 76¾.

THE BOSTON CATHEDRAL.

Ceremony of Laying the Corner-Stone of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross at Boston—Several Thousand Spectators in Attendance—Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey—Dimensions and Cost of the Edifice.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The corner-stone of the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross, destined to be the second largest Roman Catholic cathedral in America, was laid with appropriate and imposing ceremonies this afternoon, in the presence of a concourse of sixty or seventy thousand people. The great structure is being erected on the corner of Washington and Malden streets, and for several hours before and during the progress of the exercises all the available thoroughfares and housetops in the vicinity were a solid mass of humanity, and nearly all remained until the three hours' ceremony was concluded.

Some two hundred priests were present, many of them coming from distant Southern and Western States. There were also present Bishops McCloskey, of New York; McFarland, of Hartford; Laughlin, of Brooklyn; Bacon of Portland; and Conroy, of Albany; and Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Mayor Norcross, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other prominent citizens and officials.

The ceremonies of laying the stone, conforming strictly to the ceremonies of the Church of Rome, were grand and imposing in the extreme. Bishop Williams, of the Boston diocese, acted as celebrant, and was assisted by the bishops and clergy above-named. The exercises took place in a large tent, which had been erected over the space which the edifice is to cover, and were commenced by Bishop Williams blessing the place upon which the grand altar of the Cathedral is to stand. He then proceeded to the blessing of the corner-stone, after which the form of depositing it in its place was carried out in a most imposing manner. The corner-stone having been thus laid, the Bishop, preceded by the clergy in procession, made the entire circuit of the walls, sprinkling the foundations with holy water and reciting appropriate psalms.

The Bishop and the several priests having returned to the corner-stone, the "Veni Creator" was sung in a beautiful manner by a choir composed of upwards of three hundred of the best singers in and around Boston, with an orchestral accompaniment of forty pieces. After the singing the Bishop kneeled and offered prayers, beseeching the Lord that His Holy Spirit may come down upon the house which is about to be built, in order that He might sanctify their gifts and the gifts of the people and purify their hearts

The prayers having been concluded, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, delivered the sermon. He did not take any text, but discoursed in general terms and in a very eloquent and forcible manner upon the great work which they had begun, testifying, as it did in a most unmistakable manner, to the spread and growth of the Catholic religion. He also exhorted the people to contribute in proportion to their means, the importance and necessity of the work, and the zeal which they have for the honor and glory of God.

The response upon the part of the great crowd was most liberal. Between three and four thousand dollars were deposited upon the corner-stone, and the different priests passed round among the multitude and also received donations amounting to several thousand dollars more.

The collections having been taken up, and the sermon concluded, the *Te Deum* was sung by the choir, and probably some twenty thousand of the spectators united their voices, the whole forming a scene highly grand and impressive. The ceremonies were then concluded by the Bishop giving the solemn pontifical benediction to all present.

Some idea of the extent of the structure may be gathered from the statement that it will cover an area of fifty-five thousand square feet of land, on the corner of Washington and Malden streets, purchased at a cost of $300,000. It will be built in the early decorative style of gothic architecture, present a front of one hundred and fifty feet with a three hundred and fifty feet tower and spire, and the extreme depth will be three hundred and sixty-four feet. The chief material to be used is granite, and the interior, as well as the whole exterior, will be finished and decorated in a style of rare and expensive elegance. The auditorium will have seats for five thousand persons. There will be a Sabbath School room for the accommodation of thirty-five hundred scholars, and there will be upwards of three hundred beautifully stained windows of various designs in the edifice. The total cost, including land, will be a million and a half of dollars; and when completed, in 1870, it will be next in size to the great Cathedral in Brooklyn, but second to none in the country in point of architectural beauty.

OBITUARY.

Brevet Major-General Griffin.

A despatch from Galveston received last evening announces the death of General Griffin, who had previously been reported sick of yellow fever, but who, on Friday, was supposed to be improving. General Griffin was a citizen of Ohio, and, having entered the army early during the late war, served faithfully to its close. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he commanded Battery D, 5th regiment of Artillery, which, after forcing one battery and two regiments to retire, was finally charged by the enemy, and retreated with great loss. On the 9th of June, 1862, he received his commission as Brigadier-General, and in 1864, on the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, he was placed in command of the 1st Division of the 5th Army Corps under Major-General Warren. In May, 1864, he participated in fighting before Richmond, and on the 5th, his division, which was in advance, was driven in by the enemy. In the spring of 1865 he took part in the closing scenes of the war serving bravely under General Sheridan in the campaign around Dinwiddie Court House, and before Richmond until its capture. Under the Military Reconstruction act he was appointed to the charge of the sub-district of Texas, under General Sheridan, and on the removal of the latter was assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District on the 5th instant. General Griffin was in hearty sympathy with the reconstruction policy of Congress, and his administration of affairs in Texas was marked for the vigilance of his guard against Rebel plots to defeat reconstruction, the earnest and unfailing support and protection he gave to Union men and the freedmen, and the vigorous measures to further these ends which he recommended to General Sheridan, conspicuous among which was the removal of Governor Throckmorton and the suspension of certain Rebel judges and courts.

Colonel Ernest de Fleury.

Colonel Ernest de Fleury, known in France as the Baron de Lisle, died at the St. Julian Hotel on Saturday morning. He was born in Lyons—of a family of renown throughout France—and was educated in Paris. Being very wealthy, he travelled extensively, and more than twenty years ago he came to this country. He visited California in 1848, and was subsequently instrumental in locating the Nicaragua route. He travelled in Central and South America also, and about nine years ago fixed his residence in the City of Mexico. Earnestly espousing the cause of Maximilian, he joined the Imperial army, and was awarded a Captain's commission. Just before the final triumph of the Liberals he was promoted to the Colonelcy of a regiment of Imperial Chasseurs. He was made a prisoner of war at the surrender of Maximilian, tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. Two days before the time set for his execution, Colonel de Fleury bribed the guard and escaped, going to Vera Cruz in disguise, and thence sailing to Havana and New York. He arrived here about ten days ago, and intended to sail for France in Saturday's steamer. He was attended in his last moments by the Rev. Father Preston of St. Ann's (Catholic) Church. The body was taken in charge by the French Consul, who had it removed to his residence. The funeral took place yesterday, with imposing ceremonies, and the remains were temporarily placed in the receiving vault of Calvery Cemetery. The Baron de Lisle was sixty-nine years of age.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, after a summer sojourn in the East, has returned to the onerous duties of his office, which he has discharged with uniform fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the public in general. He received a most cordial welcome from the bench and bar, and conducted the business of the day.

The panel of jurors for the remaining weeks of this term was returned to court this morning, and considerable time was taken up in calling the roll and hearing applications for excuse from service.

James Gilmore and Charles Daninghauer, two boys, were charged with the larceny of suspenders belonging to Roop & Kibby, of Bank street. The defendants, with a third boy, were noticed skulking about the prosecutors' place of business, and about the same time a box of suspenders was missed. Persons about the store suspected these boys and attempted to arrest them. They all ran, and only Daninghauer was captured; and his flight was argued as an evidence of his participation in the larceny.

Shortly afterwards an officer saw Gilmore going down Ninth street with a box under his arm, and gave him chase. The boy ran round a corner, and hence the officer for an instant lost sight of him, but he was shortly afterwards overtaken and arrested. The box, however, was not found upon him. Soon after the arrest a citizen gave a box of suspenders to the officer, which he said he had found in the yard of the college, in Ninth street, below Locust. They were identified by the private mark upon them as the property of Roop & Kibby, and, moreover, Gilmore acknowledged that he had stolen them.

It was argued by the defense that there was no evidence against Daninghauer, that the box found by the citizen was not identified as the same that was seen in Gilmore's possession, and that the alleged confession of the latter to the officer should be very narrowly scrutinized, and with reluctance believed. Verdict, not guilty.

Elizabeth Sayers and Milly Ann Jacoby were charged with a mutual assault and battery. The evidence was that one of these ladies struck the other in the face with a broomstick thereby causing her to have a severe hemorrhage of the lungs; and the latter returned the blow. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare—The current and general motion lists were before this Court to-day, and also judgments were taken.

On motion of H. C. Ulman, Esq., Marcus F. Givens was admitted to practice in this Court. Mr. Givens has for a great while back been a student with Mr. Ulman.

Meeting of the Board of Surveys.—The stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the Chair. Petitions were received for a number of culverts. On being referred to a committee, they reported a resolution authorizing the construction of the following:—One on Tasker street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; one on Dickerson street, between Seventh and Eighth; one on Third street, from Columbia avenue to Oxford street; one on Stiles street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; one on Locust street, between Fifth and Sixth; one on Madison street, between Race and Vine; and one on Montgomery avenue and Berks street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third. Adjourned.

A Case in Admiralty.—This morning the crew of the ship Autocrat, late from San Francisco, California, had a suit before United States Commissioner Hibler. It appears that by the articles of shipment they were to receive three months' advance pay in currency, before leaving San Francisco. They had three months' advance paid in gold, and it is claimed that the difference in premium between gold and currency should be deducted from their subsequent pay. The sailors contented that the gold was given absolutely as the three months' advance. The Commissioner decided in favor of the crew, but the case will be taken to Court.

Fire.—About a half past seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the partition between Nos. 1525 and 1537 Thompson street, arising from a flue that was common to both houses. The partition and the second floor of No. 1537 were burned. Both buildings are of frame. No. 1535 is owned by Patrick Golden, whose loss is fully insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and No. 1527 by Susan Kelly, who is insured in the Fire Association.

A Correction.—The Eagle Hose Company will not be entertained at the Continental Hotel to-morrow evening, as announced in some of the morning papers, but will be served with a supper at the Washington Hotel.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and family, will remain in Taunton, Mass., until the meeting of Congress.

OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
HAVE OPENED TO-DAY a new and choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
Plain and Plaid, of our own importation.
HANDSOME BLACK SILKS.
Silk Rep Poplins.
Silk Empress Poplins.
All-wool Heavy Rep Poplins.
All-wool Empress Poplins.
Rich Plaid Velvet Poplins.
Silk and Wool Plaid Poplins.
All-wool Plaid Poplins.
FRENCH MERINOES, ALL COLORS.
SHAWLS,
Long and Square, a large assortment. 1t

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for any information concerning the driver of the cab causing the collision on Fifth street, near Poplar, on Sunday, at 7½ P. M.
J. C. HANCOCK,
9 16 2t* NINTH and MASTER Streets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Michael Bouvier et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia et al. In equity.

READ, J.—Broad street was laid out by William Penn, in his plan of the city of Philadelphia, and was one mile in length, from Vine to Cedar street, and one hundred feet in width. This street now extends from the Delaware, at League Island, to the northern boundary of the present city, in one straight line, of an uniform width of one hundred and thirteen feet, for eleven and a half miles.

This street, from Willow to Prime street, a distance of only one and a half miles, is obstructed and disfigured by the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, the City railroad, and the Southwark railroad, and by the various turnouts of private owners.

On the 30th of June, 1865, an ordinance was passed by the City Councils to grade, curb and macadamize Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Germantown avenue, the portion from Columbia avenue to Willow street having been paved with cobble stones several years previous. In the same year the Central Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia claimed the right to carry their railway down Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Green street, and to use steam as a propelling power. The citizens protested against it, and the City Solicitor was instructed by Councils to take such legal measures as may be necessary to restrain the threatened occupation of Broad street for a railway by any railway company, or by any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations whatever, and on the 13th of October I granted an injunction, and the Supreme Court, in the year following, in The Commonwealth vs. The Central Passenger Railway (2 P. F. Smith, 506), gave judgment for the Commonwealth, and judgment of ouster accordingly. This terminated the alleged rights of this company, but the owners of property on this magnificent street, backed by the universal sentiment of their fellow-citizens, were determined that this principal avenue of the city should be kept free forever from all railroads or other obstructions.

To effect this object large meetings were held, the result of which was the laying before Councils the draft of an act for the permanent improvement of Broad street, which on the 25th of January, 1866, was referred to the Committee on Law. This was an act to incorporate Michael Bouvier, Henry Diston, Matthias W. Baldwin, T. B. Peterson, and their associates, by the name of "The Citizens' Association for the Improvement of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia." On the 9th of March, Mr. Freeman presented a petition from two hundred and twenty owners of property, owning thirty-two thousand feet front on Broad street, in favor of the removal of the rails from Broad street, and on the same day the Committee on Law made their report, accompanied by a draft of a law prepared by them. This draft, with a verbal amendment or so in the second section, made in Select Council, is in fact the act subsequently passed by the Legislature, and the constitutionality of which is now contested. This was preceded by a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass it. On the passage of the resolution of request the vote in Select Council was 18 to 4, and in the Common Council 33 to 5. The Committee on Law, in their report, say: "That after having afforded the citizens an opportunity to appear before your committee, and to express their approbation or disapprobation of the proposed law, your commitee proceeded to consider the same deliberately, and having amended the bill so as to guard the rights and work the least inconvenience to all interested, they have come to the conclusion, and so report, that *the proposed act of Assembly is eminently proper*, and will, in the opinion of your committee, if enacted into a law, redound to the benefit and future welfare of the city and the citizens generally.

"To the property owners, this measure, as intended to be carried out, will be vastly beneficial. Ground that has a fixed value, under the ban imposed by the railroad and railroad turnouts, will undoubtedly rise up in value; the property holder will be benefited in the rise in value of his property; the city will be benefited in the revenue from taxation, and the citizens generally and public at large will be benefited in possessing, free and untrammelled, one of the grandest avenues in the world."

The act before us was passed on the 23d of March, 1866 (P. Laws, 299), and on the 30th of the same month another act was passed (P. Laws. 354), repealing the limitations on charges for paving, &c., and giving the power to Councils to fix the same.

On the 10th day of May, Mr. Gray presented in the Select Council a petition; very numerously signed from owners of property and residents on Broad street, requesting Councils to carry the act of Assembly into effect, which, on his motion, was referred to a special committee of five from each Council to report *specially* at the next meeting of Councils, and on the 14th of June the committee reported an ordinance appropriating certain portions of Broad street for the purposes of a public drive, carriage-way, or avenue, as authorized by the act of Assembly, which being amended in the Common Council, became a law on the 5th July, 1866. This ordinance, amongst other things, provided for a macadamized drive in the centre of the street, of twenty-seven feet wide, from Willow street to Fisher's lane.

This ordinance was not satisfactory to the owners of property on Broad street, between Columbia avenue and Willow street, who accordingly held meetings for the purpose of determining what kind of improvement should be adopted for that portion of the street.

On the 22d of November, the representatives of the patentees of the Nicolson pavement petitioned Councils for a trial of their pavement in this city, and, on the 28th of the same month, the chairman of the Committee on Highways reported that the committee "have examined the same, and are of opinion it is worthy of a trial. They have also had a conference with the owners of property on Broad street, between Jefferson and Oxford streets, who are willing to put down a square of it in front of their properties, without expense to the city, except for intersections;" and reported a resolution authorizing the same, which became a law on the 30th November, and the square was laid with the Nicolson pavement to the entire satisfaction of those gentlemen.

On the 14th December Councils passed a supplement to the ordinance of the 5th July, 1866, ordaining "that the privilege given to property owners to change the character of paving, as specified in section 1 of the ordinance to which this is supplementary, shall, under the same restrictions, include the centre roadway therein designated as the "macadamized drive," provided that the macadamizing shall not be replaced or superseded by either cobble or cubical stone paving."

The very able Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Strickland Kneass, in his annual report of the 7th January, 1867, to Mayor McMichael, says:—"Another pavement, which is extensively used, and meets with great favor in our western cities, is the Nicolson pavement, which was introduced in Chicago in 1856, St. Louis and Milwaukee in 1859, and where it is still being laid on their new thoroughfares. In Chicago, Wabash avenue has just been completed, and its continued use there for now over ten years proves it to be acceptable. It is also in use in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, San Francisco, Elmira, and has also been laid in the city of New York within the past month. It is composed of wood, with gravel screenings, but is entirely different in its construction from the wooden pavements which proved so great a failure in our city some twelve years past. The blocks of wood used are either white pine or a more common timber burnetized; and in St. Louis they are using the cotton-wood of the west so prepared." After describing the pavement and the mode of laying it, he says: "As to the strength of this pavement, a trial was made in San Francisco, and where a heavy locomotive was drawn over it, which by its weight tore the ordinary pavement into ruts, upon this there was no impression whatever. As to durability, they speak most favorably of it in Chicago, where they have bought the right to use from the patentee, and I have in my office a block which was laid in Chicago in November, 1856, and taken up for examination in November, 1865, after a severe use of nine years. From a height of six inches, as originally laid, it is reduced to four and a half inches, showing a wear of a little over one-eighth inch per year, while the timber is as free from decay as when laid. The top, of course, is broomed up and filled with gravel and small stones pressed into it by the travel, and the brooming projects about enough over the thickness of the block to cover with the adjoining block the gravel space between them.

"Among other advantages claimed and indorsed by some leading chemists in Boston, is that of healthfulness, from the fact that the tar used in its construction is a correction to mephitic gases.

"Should this pavement prove acceptable, and I can now see no reason why it should not be, its general use will be a great saving to all who are at the expense of supporting horses and vehicles, whether for business or pleasure."

During the first six months of the present year the Nicolson pavement on Broad street was before the Committee on Highways, and in May last a sub-committee of that body, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor in his official character, visited Chicago to inspect the Nicolson pavement as laid and used in that city.

On the 25th of May last this sub-committee reported to the Committee on Highways that they had visited Chicago, and inspected "streets which had been paved with it for greater or less periods of time, some of them for nine years." After stating the superiority of our soil as a foundation, that at Chicago being soft and made ground, they say that owing to this fact the Nicolson pavement will last much longer here than in that city "The Nicolson pavement," say the sub-committee, "has several prominent advantages over stone pavements. For instance, its comparative noiselessness and freedom from dust, and its great saving in the wear and tear of horses and vehicles. Horses do not require to be shod so often, and their hoofs and legs are in better condition than those which travel over stone pavements. The saving for wagon or carriage bills for repair is very considerable. It can be more easily kept clean, and less dust arises from it. Then, too, the greater hold which horses take upon it enables them to draw loads with greater ease and speed, thereby facilitating travel and transportation.

Mr. Kneass' opinion is expressed in his affidavits in this case. "I am of opinion," says he, "that this pavement allows travel to pass over it almost without noise; that the wear and tear of rolling stock is very much reduced, and that it is almost wholly free from dust; and that for these reasons it is a very desirable pavement for Broad street, between the points authorized."

"I desire to say that I found a highway in Chicago so paved had not been repaired for seven years, and the kind of repair which had been done was in equalizing the surface, which in some places had worn unequally. In no case did I learn that the pavement required renewal, although laid seven years, and it was because of this that I have stated that said pavement needed no repair, which of course is to be accepted with relation to the subject matter, and comparatively with other paving.

"I say there is no difficulty in access to gas and water pipes, and I learned from the engineers of Chicago that this pavement was frequently removed for this purpose and easily restored; and although I made an examination with reference to this, I found no imperfection in the pavement."

After a full, protracted, and careful consideration of the whole subject on the 27th June last, the committee reported "an ordinance authorizing the paving of a portion of Broad street with the Nicolson pavement," which, with an amendment in Common Council, was passed unanimously by both Councils on the 3d July, and was approved by the Mayor on the 5th, and is the ordinance under which the contract by the Department of Highways was entered into with Charles E. Jenkins and Jonathan Taylor, the terms of which are contained in the articles of agreement of 10th July last between the city and those gentlemen.

Mr. Guillou, on behalf of his clients, protested against the laying of the pavement, and informed Councils his clients would contest the legality of the ordinance and the constitutionality of the act of Assembly of the 23d March, 1866.

These are substantially the questions before me. It is easy to say an act of Assembly is unconstitutional, but it requires a very clear violation of the fundamental law to be made out to induce a Court to take the responsibility of declaring it to be so, and, of course, nullifying all proceedings under it. The act itself was framed with the approbation of the property owners on Broad street, and of the citizens at large. It was intended to secure the freedom of a great avenue, eleven and one-half miles in length, from all obstructions of every kind. It was intended also to protect Broad street from the Central Passenger Railway and all other railways forever. Councils, with only nine dissentients in both bodies, requested the Legislature to pass it, which they did. This act and its provisions were hailed by all as wise and beneficent, and as securing the greatest street of our city as a public drive, carriage-way or avenue for all time to come.

If it be unconstitutional, then the railroads and other obstructions must remain, and any railway which can procure the Legislative sanction may lay its tracks over its whole length, and use steam in its most objectionable form. I have examined the act carefully, and I believe it to be clearly constitutional.

It is the settled law of Pennsylvania that highways are universally the property of the State, and are subject to its absolute direction and control. The State as the legitimate sovereign may dispose of them by their Representatives, and at their pleasure. Broad street is a highway, and there are upon a portion of it railroad tracks which can be taken by the exercise of the powers of eminent domain. Upon these acknowledged principles this act was framed.

The first section authorizes, empowers, and *requires* the city of Philadelphia "to occupy and appropriate Broad street in said city for its entire length as the same is now opened, or may hereafter be opened, and from curb to curb thereof, except as hereinafter provided, for the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage-way, street, or avenue, and to improve the said street or portions thereof from time to time, and in whole or in part, with such mode of pavement, paving, macadamizing, gravelling, or other roadway, as may, in the judgment of the Select and Common Councils of said city, be best adapted to and for the uses and purposes aforesaid; and for that purpose the said Councils shall have, and are hereby authorized to enact such ordinances or resolutions, with such conditions or stipulations as may require the cost of said improvements to be paid for by the owners of property abutting upon said street."

After the decision in the Commonwealth vs. Woods, 8 Wright 113, how is it possible to argue that any part of this plain section is unconstitutional? Under the second section of the act of April, 1790, the Common Council, then the legislature of the city, were authorized to pass ordinances for levying of taxes for the purposes of "lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleansing of the streets and alleys of the said city," and "regulating the time, order and manner of estimating, assessing, levying and collecting of the said taxes, and of lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleansing the said streets, lanes and alleys." Under this general authority to the local legislature, taxes were levied and collected, and the city was lighted, watched, pitched, paved and cleansed, and under the word "watering" waterworks were erected to supply the city with water from the Schuylkill, the precursors of our present magnificent works at Fairmount. These great and extensive powers were to be exercised by the Councils by means of "laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions," enacted by them as a legislative body.

How much larger and more extensive were the powers vested in the city seventy-seven years ago than are to be found in this much abused first section?

The section first appropriates, through the agency of the city, Broad street as a public drive, carriage-way, street or avenue, which being a proper use of a highway, is clearly constitutional. The next provision is the direction to improve the said street or portions thereof, with such mode of pavement, &c., as in the judgment of Councils may be "best adapted to and for the uses and purposes aforesaid." To this I see no objection. Then the Councils are authorized to enact such ordinances or resolutions (which is their usual ordinary and only mode of proceeding) "with such conditions or stipulations as may require the cost of said improvement to be paid for by the owners of property abutting upon said street," thus limiting the taxing power of the city in this case to those who are directly, immediately and largely benefited by the improvement. There can be no doubt that this provision is constitutional, and this disposes of all that part of the act which is material to the question before me or affects the present plaintiffs.

There is, however, a proviso "That so much of Broad street as lies between Willow and Prime streets shall not be subject to the operation of this act for the period of three years from the passage hereof," that is until the 23d May, 1869.

This portion of the street of course must be freed from the railroads laid in it to make it a public drive through the whole length of the street. From Market street to Willow street, Broad street is practically not a highway at all, as any one may find by taking a carriage and driving over it. For two squares at least the street is not only obstructed by the railroad tracks and turnouts, but by loaded and empty freight cars, and coal cars standing or moving on all parts of them. It is a disgrace to our city to have so noble a street rendered almost impassable by ordinary vehicles.

The second and third sections of the act provide, in a constitutional manner, for the removal of all these obstructions. It is only necessary to observe that the words "or other obstructions" in the second section is meant to cover the turnouts.

When all these objects are accomplished, then this street will be preserved forever in its entire length as a public drive or carriage-way for all future generations.

The city paves, and the expense is paid either by general or local taxation, and I never heard that the taxpayers in the old city, or the property owners in the districts, were the owners of the materials with which the streets were paved. I hardly think the cobble-stone objection can be seriously urged on constitutional grounds; nor is there anything in the further objection that cobble-stones are included in the words "or other obstructions," which we have seen mean the "turnouts;" and it would be singular if the pavement expressly laid to drive over should be considered as an obstruction.

As the law is constitutional, the only remaining questions are as to the legality of the ordinance and the contract. The usual method, where a street was to be paved, was for the Highway Department to contract with a competent paver for the paving of the street, or with a competent paver, selected by a majority of owners on the street. In either case the resolution of Councils authorizing the paving contained a provision, "that the conditions of the contract shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property on the street, and he shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished."

I think the word "improved" applies to the whole length of Broad street, whether paved or not, and this is made clearer by the provisions relative to the portion between Willow and Prime streets.

I do not think the twentieth section of the act of April 21, 1855 (P. L., 260), nor the twenty-sixth section of the act of the 13th May, 1856 (P. L., 573), have any bearing on this case, and the fourth section of the act of 1866 gives ample power to Councils "to enact all ordinances or resolutions necessary and proper for the carrying into effect the requirements, provisions, and purposes of this act," covering everything that has been done by them in this matter.

The ordinance provides that in Broad street, between Willow street and Columbia avenue, the "carriage-way from curb to curb shall be laid with the Nicolson pavement, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and to his satisfaction and approval. The cost of said paving, exclusive of the street intersections, shall be paid by the owners of property abutting upon said street, as directed in section one of act of Assembly aforesaid," the contractors to take in pay for the paving of the intersections the cobble stones replaced by the Nicolson pavement.

This is in strict accordance with the act. The second section directs the Department of Highways to enter into a contract with the only persons authorized to lay this pavement, "provided the cost of said work, including the grading, materials and workmanship, shall not exceed the sum of four dollars the square yard," the contractor to keep it in good order for three years.

The contract was entered into by the Highway Department under this ordinance, the assessment bills, at four dollars per square yard, to be received by the contractors in payment, and to be collected by them; thus following the old practices as near as possible.

In all this I see nothing done by Councils, or their agents, exceeding the powers clearly vested in them, and I must therefore refuse the injunction asked for.

I have not thought it necessary, having come to this conclusion on the merits, to consider the effect of the act of 8th of April, 1846, and the case in 12 Wright, 459, in prohibiting an injunction in this case.

I must, however, be permitted to say that the real objection appears to be not the unconstitutionality of the law, or the illegality of the ordinance or the contract, but the expense which the property owners must necessarily incur.

These owners, startled by the attempt to run a steam passenger railway down Broad to Green in front of their property, procured by the intervention of Councils the passage of this act. They did not wish the dust of a macdamized drive in the centre, and this resulted in the present ordinance and contract, after a fair and satisfactory trial on one square of the street.

The defeat of the Central Passenger Railway and the passage of this act, securing in three years an uninterrupted street or avenue of eleven and a half miles in length, raised the value of all the ground fronting on this portion of the street.

Were the owners to pay nothing for this, and the ultimate removal of the railroad nuisance from Willow to Prime street? The payment is the improvement now complained of; and I think after the legislative favor, granted at their earnest request, it is a small return for the present and future benefits which they undoubtedly have and will receive.

Large owners of property on this portion of Broad street have driven away improvements by refusing to improve or sell. A strong instance is found in the beautiful rows of buildings on west Green street, which begin not at Broad street, but a square west of it.

Individuals stopping public improvements have no right to complain when they are assessed for their share of the cost of rendering the streets in front of them of greater value to the community, and to the neighbors who have covered their lots with valuable and beautiful dwellings.

I am fully convinced it is the real interest of these plaintiffs that the Nicolson pavement should be laid as soon as possible.

I therefore refuse the injunction and dismiss the bill of the plaintiffs.

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FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

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And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

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P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
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BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY RE PAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

---

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES'

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1§4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
2 25§ NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw f No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City,

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal,
9 4 wsmlm No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

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ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

8 16fmw18t JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
Head Master.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

---

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

CARL DE BURNA WILL RESUME HIS Lessons September 16. Address No. 732 S. TWELFTH Street. 9 11 6t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Executors of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, dec'd., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the said Executors, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 13 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF THOMAS WOODBURY, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration to the said Estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to

THOMAS S. WOODBURY, Administrator,
8 26 m6t No. 1335 COATES Street, Philadelphia.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of ANNIE F. BECK, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JOHN C. McCORMICK, Executor,
9 6 fmw5t No. 215 LOMBARD Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mw§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

---

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mw§

Napoleonic.

Two items in the foreign papers give some account of the two Napoleons. The first is the story of

AN EMPEROR'S OUTFIT.

A curious letter of Napoleon I has been brought to light in the last volume of his correspondence, just published, which shows how precise his ideas were on the subject of clothing in a rather unexpected way. It is addressed, under date August, 1811, to General Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Palace, and instructs him to act for the time as keeper of the Imperial wardrobe, and to order a fresh supply of the articles required by the Emperor. A list in full, in the Emperor's own hand, is annexed. The Emperor orders his outfit in full detail—the number of articles, the price, and the date of delivery being stated with astonishing minuteness. *Imprimis*: two grenadier's and two chasseur's coats with epaulets; each is to cost £14 8s., but each must last three years; two hunting suits, one for coursing and one for shooting, each £27; two frock coats, price £8 each; four dozen pairs of breeches and the same number of white waistcoats, to cost £143—all likewise to last three years. Then we have the underclothing. The Emperor orders, among other things, four dozen flannel vests, four dozen shirts, and the same number of handkerchiefs, to be worn at the rate of one a week, but to last three years; two dozen cravats, one a fortnight, to last six years; and a dozen black stocks, one a month. Then he orders boots and shoes and four hats per annum, the total of the little bill being £565.

The other story is of

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT SCHOOL.

The *Journal de Frankfort* publishes the following:—"A certificate of studies has been communicated to us, which was delivered at the expiration of the half-year 1821–22 to the future Emperor Napoleon III, who was at that time in the fifth class of the College of Sainte-Anne, at Augsburg. The document is as follows:—'No. 21. Prince Charles Louis Napoleon, son of the Duke de Saint-Leu, of Rome; born at Paris; belonging to the Catholic religion; aged fourteen years and five months; gifted with many good qualities, in the development of which he has labored with much zeal, so that he has made good advancement in the German language, in Latin, and in arithmetic, and pretty good in Greek and history—in general, therefore, considerable progress. His quiet manner towards his fellow-pupils is deserving of praise, as also the respect and gratefulness with which he has accepted even disagreeable tasks. He has the twenty-fourth place; the difficulties of German language, of which he is not yet master, have prevented him from taking a higher rank. Besides, he is publicly commended, and he can pass into a superior class.' The certificate for the preceding six months says:—'The pupil possesses an ardent feeling for all that is elevated, good, and beautiful; he would have made great progress if illness had not on several occasions prevented him from attending the class.'"

The Pitcairners on Norfolk Island.

The Honolulu *Friend*, for July, has a letter from one of the old Pitcairn Islanders, named John Buffett, who is not himself a descendant, but who married a daughter of one of the original mutineers of the ship Bounty. It will be recollected by our readers that all the inhabitants (about two hundred) of Pitcairn's Island were removed by the British Government to Norfolk Island, after that island was abandoned as a penal settlement. Some of them, however, were so dissatisfied with the change that they chartered a schooner and returned to their old home on Pitcairn's Island, where they are now living.

Mr. Buffett utterly denies the charges which have been put in circulation by the Sydney *Morning Herald*, as to the lapse of these people into the degradation of heathenism in their new home. He writes, under date of February 7th:

"We are now getting on very well. We obtained about two hundred and forty barrels of humpback oil this year, and last year about three hundred and fifty barrels. We export cheese and butter, and should get on very well if they would leave us alone; but they want to civilize us, and we find it a great deal better to be semi-civilized, as we do not find so much roguery in the latter at in the former state. When we came here we were officially informed that the land, with the exception of seven hundred acres, as glebe land, was ours, and the sheep and cattle also; but we soon found to the contrary, for the sheep were taken from us, and all the cattle we had not marked, and we now understand that a thousand acres of the best land on the island is sold, or to be sold to the Bishop of Melenesia, and we have nothing to say in the matter. Some time ago we advocated that the Bishop should have a branch school on the island, we supposing that at most he would not want more than two hundred acres, but judge of our surprise when we heard of his having a ninth part of the island."

Alexandre Dumas and Louis Napoleon Confreres.

M. Alexandre Dumas, desiring to give to one of his novels—"Les Blancs et les Bleus"—a tone of historical accuracy in the details, applied to one of the public libraries of Paris to have communicated to him all the documents connected with the thirteenth *Vendemaire*. His application was refused, on which he addressed the subjoined letter to the Emperor Napoleon III:—"Illustrious *Confrere*:—When you undertook to write the life of the conqueror of the Gauls, all the libraries were eager to place at your disposal the documents which they contain. The result is a work superior to others, in the circumstance that it brings together the greatest number of historical documents. Engaged at the present moment in writing the life of another Cæsar, named Napoleon Bonaparte, I require documents relating to his appearance on the scene of this world. In brief, I should like to have all the pamphlets which the thirteenth *Vendemaire* brought forth. I have asked for them at the library; they have been refused. There remains to me no other means than to apply to you, my illustrious *confrere*, to whom nothing is refused, to beg you to ask for these works in your own name, at the library, and to be good enough, when you shall have received them, to place them at my disposal. If you will be so kind as to grant this request, you will have rendered me a service which, in a literary sense, I shall never forget. I have the honor to be, with respect, illustrious author of the 'Life of Cæsar,' your very humble and most grateful *confrere*, ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

The next day the writer received, through M. Duruy, the pamphlets asked for.

Decline in the Service of Juggernaut.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, writing July 18, says that the great car festival of Juggernaut at Pooree no longer draws together such fearful crowds of devotees as it did formerly. He says:—

"Take the Juggernaut Poojah at Serampore, which is second in popularity to that of Pooree. In 1864 you recorded how one of the cars ran over six worshippers, killing four. This year the crowds were much less than usual, and consisted chiefly of women and children. One of the two cars was not dragged at first, because the people would not assist in an act generally considered as giving salvation, until the priest raised a sum of money to hire men to do the work.

"The car was dragged a little distance after heavy expenditure. It is a ponderous erection on ten pairs of wheels, each made of one enormous piece of wood. The painted block which does duty for Juggernaut is in a tower on the top, and the other turrets are filled with priests, who clang cymbals, strike bells, beat drums, blow conch-shells, and infuriate or amuse the people with obscene exhortations in a truly devilish fashion. All this in the midst of a fair on the main road to Calcutta, at the entrance to the Christian village founded by Carey, Marshman, and Ward, from which native evangelists go forth preaching to the crowds."

PROROGATION.—By the new law, the Queen is authorized to prorogue Parliament without any subsequent writ or commission. Her proclamation is hereafter to be taken as sufficient notice that Parliament stands prorogued to the day and place named in it.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROA

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8¾

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M. 2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazelton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1¼ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.

C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN

and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant, 1st class	2·25
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 5, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

1 1¼ ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867,

4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.

3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.

4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·00 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·25 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8¾ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 18¾ HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 2, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:	
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,

6 24 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ning through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11¾ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fire, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, September 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

8 7¾ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.

TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port September 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,

4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.

WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,

No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1¾

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, September 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,

4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 17, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,

9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,

1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,

5 16¾ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Wharves.

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Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

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Kensington Screw Dock.

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—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

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T. STEWART BROWN,

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FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

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TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

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would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

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(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

September 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which we would call the special attention of the trade. [9 14 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

September 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.

100 PIECES OF SILKS AND VELVETS.

Also, 100 pieces magnificent quality Lyons all boiled black and colored taffetas, drap de France, gros grains, gros du Rhin, etc. [9 13 5t

Also, fine Lyons black and fancy all silk velvets.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 14 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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September 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include:—

ARCH Street—No. 529. Business location. Large residence, 22¼ feet front, 288 feet deep to Cherry street.

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SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Pa.—Coal lands; 653 acres.

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QUEEN—Nos. 323 and 325. Two neat dwellings.

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MERVINE—Nos. 614 and 616, two brick dwellings.

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FIFTH AND POWELL—Northwest corner, tavern stand.

VINE—West of Fifty-seventh, 200 feet front, 230 feet deep.

FITZWATER—No. 2027, genteel dwelling.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Near Fifteenth st., valuable lot.

FEDERAL—No. 2711, store and dwelling.

BROAD—No. 3623, extending through to Germantown road, dwelling and stable.

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1 share Mercantile Library.

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10 shares Horticultural Hall, par $50.

12 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, par $250.

35 shares Philadelphia National Bank.

40 shares North America National Bank.

46 shares Southwark National Bank.

15 shares First National Bank.

$350 Pennsylvania State Loan, 1867, 10 and 15.

$900 Camden City (N. J.) 6 per cent. loan.

$500 Philadelphia City 6s, new loan, clear of taxes.

125 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

13 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

200 shares Empire Transportation Company.

20 shares Union Transportation Company.

30 shares Southern Transportation Company.

61 shares Union Transfer Company.

100 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company.

$1000 Bond Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, 7 per cent., January and July.

30 shares Willow Grove and Germantown Plank Road.

5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.

1 share Academy of Fine Arts.

2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

$500 First Mortgage Coupon Bond of the Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills.

For account of whom it may concern:—

400 shares American Anti-Incrustration Company.

PEW.

Pew No. 43 Arch Street Presbyterian Church.

Catalogues now ready. [9 14 2t

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No. 240 MARKET STREET.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

By Order of United States District Court, will be sold,

On Wednesday,

Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 134 South Eleventh street, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures of store.

Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 240 Market street, the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions. [9 7 9t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.—By catalogue.

On Wednesday morning,

September 18, commencing at 10 o'clock. [9 14 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street;

rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch

CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch

WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.

LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

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LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.

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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¾

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

ANTIETAM.

HONOR TO THE HEROIC DEAD!

Preparations for Laying the Corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument on the Battle-field To-morrow.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFLICT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The 17th of September, 1862, is a day that will ever be memorable in the history of the United States. On that day the Federal army under McClellan encountered the invading horde of Rebels, under the command of Lee, and stopped their further progress towards the inviting fields of Pennsylvania. It is true that the Rebels claimed a victory, and that the most that we could claim was an advantage—the holding of our own ground, with a favorable position for renewing the conflict on the following day. But the state of affairs was fortunately such that an impediment in the way of the Rebel advance was equivalent to their defeat; and so the nation was able to breathe freer, and the invading army, taking advantage of McClellan's hesitancy, recrossed the Potomac and once more left us at peace within our own borders.

To understand the peril of the nation and the character of the conflict, it is necessary to glance first at

The Events Before the Battle.

Having thrown the Army of the Potomac upon the defensive, an invasion of Pennsylvania was determined upon by the Rebel leaders. The odds against them were fearful, but the prize was glittering, and success on their part would have been equivalent almost to national ruin on ours. The scope and objects of this invasion were thus vividly set forth in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the day of the battle:—

> "The road to Pennsylvania lies invitingly open. There are no regular soldiers on the route"—what a sad mistake the confident quill-driver here made!—"and it would be a task of little difficulty to disperse the rabble of militia that might be brought to oppose them. The country is enormously rich. It abounds in fat cattle, cereals, horses, and mules. Our troops would live on the very fat of the land. They would find an opportunity, moreover, to teach the Dutch farmers and graziers, who have been clamorous for the war, what invasion really is. For our own part, we trust the first proclamation of Pope, and the manner in which his army carried it out, will not be forgotten.
>
> "We hope the troops will turn the whole country into a desert, as the Yankees did the Piedmont country of Virginia. Let not a blade of grass, or a stalk of corn, or a barrel of flour, or a bushel of meal, or a sack of salt, or a horse, or a cow, or a hog, or a sheep, be left wherever they move along. Let vengeance be taken for all that has been done, until retribution itself shall stand aghast. This is the country of the smooth-spoken, would-be gentleman, McClellan. He has caused a loss to us, in Virginia, of at least thirty thousand negroes, the most valuable property that a Virginian can own. They have no negroes in Pennsylvania. Retaliation must, therefore, fall upon something else, and let it fall upon everything that constitutes property. Let the retaliation be complete, that the Yankees may learn that two can play at the game they have themselves commenced. By advancing into Pennsylvania with rapidity, our army can easily get possession of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and break it down so thoroughly that it cannot be repaired in six months. They have already possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the York River Railroad. By breaking down these, and the railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, they will completely isolate both Washington and Baltimore. No reinforcements can reach them from either North or West, except by the Potomac and the bay."

The peril of our State, as thus depicted, was, alas! too true. And those who will permit themselves to wander back in memory to that terrible epoch will say that we fully appreciated its extent, even if we did not exaggerate its proportions. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the State, more especially in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. On the 11th of September Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people of the State for fifty thousand men, "for immediate service to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country." Mayor Henry, of this city, was requested by telegraph to forward twenty thousand, as the quota of Philadelphia. In response to this, the Mayor issued his own proclamation, calling upon all the able-bodied men of the city to assemble on the following morning at the precinct houses in the different election divisions, ready for immediate service.

As all will remember, this imperative summons was not unheeded. Philadelphia at once assumed the character of a vast military encampment, and so fast were the enlistments made that it was impossible to furnish sufficient transportation, and whole regiments of anxious citizens were forced to lay out in the rain over night, on the other side of the Schuylkill. At Harrisburg the excitement was not less intense, and was still further increased by an order of the Mayor of that city, prohibiting the inhabitants from leaving its borders, under penalty of instant arrest. By the time that the encounter on the field of Antietam took place, at least seventy-five thousand men had responded to the call of the Governor, been equipped as fully as possible, and hurried to the borders of the State. Such was "the rabble of militia" which was ready to fall a prey to the chivalry. But, fortunately, their threatened fate was averted, and they were enabled to disperse in peace, and not at the point of Rebel bayonets.

The Councils of Philadelphia likewise voted an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the defense of the city and State, and conferred upon the Mayor dictatorial powers, that he might be able to meet the emergency. But when the *Rebellion Record* states as a fact that the public archives, bonds, and treasure of this city were packed up and sent to New York for safe keeping, the *Rebellion Record* goes slightly beyond the truth. Philadelphia was scared—badly scared—but there was a limit to its terror, and the public records were not disturbed. Yet men and women were so terribly frightened, that many of them did leave the city, bearing away with them their treasures in money, plate, and clothing; while the leading jewellers, and other dealers in valuable commodities, bundled up their wares, ready to retreat before the advancing foe.

While the people of Pennsylvania were thus wrought up to the climax of terror, the Army of the Potomac, under the command of McClellan, was not idle, but was doing all that was possible to interpose a barrier between the chivalry and the "rabble of militia" which they were so eager to "disperse." On the 12th, the Union advance, under the command of General Burnside, entered Frederick, Md., the Rebels falling back, their rear-guard meanwhile engaging in a slight skirmish with our front lines. The Rebels had met with a sorry reception in Frederick, and when Burnside's corps of forty thousand men took possession of the city, it was so enthusiastically welcomed that Maryland loyalty enjoyed thereafter a much higher estimation than had hitherto been placed upon it.

The Battle of South Mountain.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th the Union army marched *en masse* out of Frederick, taking the road towards Harper's Ferry. About this time a verbal message had been received by General McClellan from Colonel Ford, commanding at Harper's Ferry, to the effect that the surrounding heights had been abandoned by him, but that he felt able to maintain his position at the Ferry two days longer. McClellan hurried on to the rescue, pushing forward towards Crampton's Pass Franklin's corps, which arrived at Burkettsville at noon. Here they encountered a portion of the enemy in a strong position at the base of South Mountain. After an action of three hours, they were driven up the slope of the mountain; the crest was gained, and the Rebels fled in [illegible] this [illegible] down the other side. The close of the action found General Franklin's advance in Pleasant Valley on the night of the 14th, within six miles of Harper's Ferry, and within three miles and a half of Maryland Heights, where it might easily have effected a junction with the garrison of Harper's Ferry, if Colonel Miles had not unnecessarily abandoned the former position.

While the contest was taking place at Crampton's Pass, the centre and right wing were disputing with the Rebels the possession of Turner's Gap. At this point the South Mountain rises one thousand feet into the air, its general direction being from northeast to southwest, the National road, from Frederick to Hagerstown, crossing it at right angles through the Gap, which is a deep depression, about four hundred feet in depth. The crest of the mountain was gained early in the day, and the enemy endeavored in vain to retake it. At noon there was a lull in the contest, lasting about two hours. The main portion of the army was coming into position meanwhile. Burnside and Reno arrived at the base of the mountain, and then McClellan ordered the whole line to move forward, the command being enthusiastically obeyed. The enemy made a desperate resistance, but without avail, and after an earnest effort on their part, about seven o'clock in the evening, to regain their lost ground, they gave up the contest and the Federal army reached the highest point of the mountain. It was just before sunset that General Reno, one of our bravest and most accomplished soldiers, was killed, while making a reconnoissance to the front.

Meanwhile the right of the main column, under Hooker and Meade, was actively engaged, and succeeded in driving the enemy from its position in that quarter, thus making the victory complete in all respects and at all points.

On the following day General McClellan received from the President the following despatch:—

> "Your despatch of to-day received. God bless you and all with you. Destroy the Rebel army, if possible.
> "A. LINCOLN."

But these desperate encounters, in which about thirty thousand men were actively engaged on both sides, were merely the preliminaries of the grand conflict of the 17th.

The Battle of Antietam.

On the night of the battles of South Mountain, orders were given to the corps commanders to press forward their pickets at early dawn. When this was done, however, it was found that the enemy had abandoned all his former positions, and instant pursuit was therefore ordered. It was found impossible to attack the enemy on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th it was discovered that the Rebels had effected still another change in their position, under cover of the darkness. This rendered it necessary for McClellan to make material changes in the disposition of his forces. The greater portion of the 16th was occupied in reconnoitring the new position of the enemy, examining the ground, clearing the approaches, and hurrying up the ammunition and supplies from Frederick. These multitudinous labors rendered it necessary to postpone the grand assault until the morning of the 17th.

The position occupied by the enemy stretched across the angle formed by the Potomac and the Antietam, their flanks and rear protected by these two streams. Antietam creek, at this point, is a sluggish stream, with but few fords, and all these difficult. Four stone bridges are thrown across it, however, at distances of from one to three miles from each other. This section of country is well adapted to defensive warfare, and the Rebels had adroitly located themselves in the very strongest position of all. The Federal forces were posted on the opposite side of the Antietam, at the points most favorable for protecting the bridges and advancing upon the enemy.

On the afternoon of the 16th Gen. Hooker's corps crossed the Antietam by the upper bridge and a neighboring ford, which brought them in contact with the enemy's left. The Pennsylvania Reserves led the advance, and after a sharp contest with the enemy forced the latter to withdraw from the strip of woods in which they were posted. Hooker then rested on the ground thus gained, and during the night General Mansfield's Corps, following in Hooker's path, took up a position just in his rear. At daylight on the memorable 17th the skirmishers of the Pennsylvania Reserves resumed the action, the whole corps soon becoming involved in the engagement, while the enemy were forced into a second line of woods beyond the first. The contest then became more animated, and Hooker ordered up to his support the corps of Mansfield, who fell mortally wounded while examining the ground in front of his line. For two hours the battle raged with varying success at this point, and at last the enemy were forced back into the second line of woods, from which they had attempted to advance. About 9 o'clock in the morning General Sedgwick's Division of Sumner's Corps arrived upon the field, and the attack upon the Rebel line was renewed with greater vigor. But the left of Sedgwick's Division was finally forced to give way, Sedgwick being severely wounded, and the command devolving on General Howard. About the same time General Hooker received a severe wound in the foot, and was taken from the field. The advance of the enemy, however, was soon checked by the unmasking of our batteries on the left, and they were forced back to a line of woods beyond their former position.

While these events were transpiring, another division of Sumner's corps, under the command of General French, was ordered to make a diversion to the left in favor of the attack on the right. They encountered a galling fire from a sunken road in front, the enemy also attempting to turn their left. The battle raged fiercely at this point, the slaughter of our troops being frightful; but they moved steadily forward, again changing their front, as they were assailed from a different point. The batteries on our extreme right having put an end to an advance in that direction, the foe abandoned the attack there and rushed to the assistance of the forces opposed to General French, whose right flank they endeavored to turn, but in vain. Having repulsed this last sally of the foe, French's Division, which had been under fire for four hours, took up a position below the crest of the heights on which they had been engaged, the enemy disturbing them no further for a time.

Following down the line of battle to the left, we find that Richardson's Division of Sumner's Corps had crossed the Antietam at the same point as the others, about half-past 9 o'clock. A fierce encounter with the enemy ensued, our forces laboring under great disadvantages in consequence of irregularies in the ground. The contest at this point was also extremely animated, the opposing forces at one time being ranged in parallel lines, in an effort to gain possession of a height which commanded the situation, and from which the enemy were finally hurled back. Several desperate attempts to turn our line were then made and repulsed, and the musketry fire at this point ceased. But the enemy still kept up a sharp cannonading; and while General Richardson was personally directing the fire of a battery which came to his relief, he fell mortally wounded, his command devolving upon General Hancock. The long extent of territory which he was obliged to hold rendered it impossible to concentrate any of his troops for a fresh attack on the enemy. During the remainder of the day there was no more activity at this point, the enemy making but one more advance, which was quickly repulsed by the fire from Pleasonton's guns.

At 6 o'clock in the morning General Franklin's Corps broke camp near Crampton's Pass, General Couch being left behind, with orders to occupy Maryland Heights with his Division. Franklin reached the field of battle between 12 and 1 o'clock. It had been intended to keep this corps in reserve on the east side of the Antietam, but it was found necessary to send it to the relief of Hooker and Sumner, at the centre and right of our line of battle. Just as Franklin arrived, the enemy had made another fierce assault on our lines, and but for the timely reinforcement would have probably succeeded in piercing our line between French's and Sedgwick's Divisions. The fresh troops were properly posted, and General Sumner, who at that time had command of the right, ordered a suspension of offensive operations, lest the safety of the whole army should be imperilled by a repulse of the only corps remaining available for purposes of attack. General Sumner was earnestly opposed to any further attempt upon the enemy's position by our right, as portions of our troops had become much scattered and demoralized. The order was therefore issued by the commanding General for the corps commanders to hold their present positions, and await developments.

The corps of General Fitz John Porter had been posted on the east side of the Antietam, opposite the enemy's centre, thus filling the interval between our right and the forces of General Burnside on our extreme left. General McClellan considered it imperatively necessary to guard this portion of the line carefully, lest the enemy should break through, assault our rear, and capture or destroy our supply trains.

The attack on the enemy's left was to have been supported by an attack on their right by General Burnside, who held the left of our line, opposite the second bridge from the mouth of the Antietam. At 8 o'clock in the morning an order was sent to Burnside, requiring him to carry the bridge in his front, to gain possession of the heights beyond the Antietam, and then to advance along their crest upon Sharpsburg and its rear. This order was twice repeated, at last with the injunction to make the assault at all hazards, and to carry the bridge at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. After a delay of three hours the 51st Pennsylvania and the 51st New York succeeded in gaining a foothold upon the disputed structure, when the opposite bank was occupied, and the enemy forced to retire to the heights beyond. This advantage was brilliantly achieved at about 1 o'clock, and Burnside then halted until 3, when he was ordered to advance upon the heights without delay, and to carry them, if possible, even at a great sacrifice of life, as this movement was vital to the success of the whole army. Burnside then resumed his advance, the enemy were gallantly driven from their guns, the heights were carried, and a portion of the corps, just before darkness set in, found itself in the outskirts of Sharpsburg. But reinforcements had by this time reached the enemy from Harper's Ferry, and Burnside received an assault on his left flank, which obliged him to retire to a lower line of hills nearer the bridge by which he had crossed the Antietam. And thus the battle closed!

General McClellan, in his official report, censures General Burnside for his delay, claiming that, "if this important movement had been consummated two hours earlier, a position would have been secured upon the heights from which our batteries might have enfiladed the greater part of the enemy's line, and turned their right and rear. Our victory," says McClellan, "might have been much more decisive."

After the Battle.

General McClellan concluded that a successful attack upon the enemy on the 18th was a matter of great uncertainty. The perilous situation of affairs, the danger to which the seaboard cities would be exposed in case of defeat, the fatigue and exhaustion of his troops, the great number of men who had straggled away from their commands, the great diminution in the artillery and other necessary supplies, and an expectation of fourteen thousand men by way of reinforcement—such are the reasons which, according to his official report, concluded General McClellan from renewing the contest before the morning of the 19th.

When, on the morning of the 19th, our cavalry advance reached the river, it was found that, under cover of the night, and protected by eight batteries of artillery, posted strongly on the high bluffs to the south of the Potomac, nearly the whole of the enemy's force had abandoned their position of the 18th and retired to the "sacred soil" of Virginia. So there was no battle fought on the 19th of September, 1862.

Then followed a long and grievous delay, which sickened the hearts of the people with hope deferred. It was terminated on the 7th of November following, by an order which relieved Major-General George B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and turned it over to the control of Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside.

What We Gained and What We Lost.

We have already quoted that portion of McClellan's report which asserts that, but for Burnside's delay, "our victory might have been much more decisive." In a subsequent portion of his report, McClellan thus sums up the result:

> "Night closed the long and desperately contested battle of the 17th. Nearly two hundred thousand men, and five hundred pieces of artillery, were for fourteen hours engaged in this memorable battle. We had attacked the enemy in a position selected by the experienced engineer then in person directing their operations. We had driven them from their line on one flank, and secured a footing within it on the other. The Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the moral effect incident to previous reverses, had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of recent success. Our soldiers slept that night, conquerors, on a field won by their valor, and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy."

The spoils of war during the contests at South Mountain, Crampton's Pass, and Antietam, amounted to thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, upwards of fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and more than six thousand prisoners; while not a single gun or color was lost by our army. But in the battle of Antietam alone our loss in killed numbered 2010, in wounded 9416, and in missing 1043—a total of 12,469; and in the previous encounters we lost 312 killed, 1234 wounded, and 22 missing—a total of 1568, making the entire loss from the 14th to the 17th of September, 14,037.

The results of the battle, as viewed from the Rebel standpoint, are thus stated in the correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:—

> "Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our armies. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left, and centre, or into the mountains: and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the Confederates. Varying as may have been the successes of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe it was a drawn battle and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not, in their usual style, got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to-day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have, indeed, achieved another victory. Twenty thousand additional men could not, under the circumstances, have made it more complete."

Nevertheless, we are glad that twenty thousand additional men were not present.

The Ceremonies on the Battle-field To-morrow.

To-morrow, September 17, is the fifth anniversary of the great conflict described above, and is, therefore, a fitting occasion for laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected on the scene of the battle, in memory of the brave men who perished there. As is well known, the dead were buried where they fell, and since then a National Cemetery has been instituted, so that they will not be disturbed in their glorious repose.

At 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, a special train will leave Washington, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Keedysville, a station about two miles distant from the battle-field, bearing the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and General Grant and several other distinguished officers and civilians. At twenty minutes after 6, another special train will leave Baltimore, with Governor Swann, of Maryland, and his staff, and the Governors of several other States, including Governor Chamberlain, of Maine; Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; Governor English, of Connecticut; Governor Fenton, of New York; Governor Ward, of New Jersey; Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Cox, of Ohio; Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; and ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who will deliver the address on the occasion. Trains for the accommodation of visitors will leave Baltimore at 4·30, 7, and 8 o'clock in the morning, arrangements having been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other roads connecting with it from the East and West, for the sale of tickets for the round trip at reduced rates. It is expected that this reduction in the fare, and the great interest attaching to the event, will cause the assemblage of an immense number of people, prominent among whom will be the survivors of those who participated in the bloody encounter.

The Chief Marshal and his assistants will assemble at Keedysville at 9 o'clock in the morning. The military will form at the same place at 10·30 A. M. on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, west of the railroad. At the same time the Masons and other civic bodies will form on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, east of the railroad, with their right resting on the railroad crossing.

At 11 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the President and his party arrive from Washington, the head of the column will move up the pike to the cemetery grounds, the procession being made up in the following order:—

Aids. Chief Marshal. Aids.
Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, United States Army.
Artillery.
Infantry.
General Grant and Staff.
Ex-officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers and soldiers of the Armies of the United States.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
The President of the United States.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Vice-Admiral Porter and Staff.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
The Orator, Chaplains, and Poet.
Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.
The Governors of the several States and their Staffs.
Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.
Mayors of Baltimore and Washington and other cities.
Masonic Fraternity.
Knights Templar.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On arriving at the grounds the military will form in line at the entrance to the cemetery, and present arms when the President of the United States, and all who are to occupy the stand, shall pass to the same. Such ladies as are present will occupy the left of the stand, and they are requested to be in their allotted places as early as 11 o'clock. As soon as the entire procession is in position on the ground, the exercises of the day will be observed, in the following order:—

Music by the Band.
Prayer.
Music by the Band.
Introductory remarks by the Governor of Maryland.
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania.
Laying of the Corner-stone by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland.
Oration by Hon. A. W. Bradford, ex-Governor of Maryland.
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania.
Remarks by the President of the United States.
Music by the Band.
Reading of the Prize Poem.
Music by the Band.
Benediction.
Music by the Band.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the Marshal and Assistant Marshals will form and escort the President and party to the cars at Keedysville. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, during the movement of the procession, and at the close of the exercises.

The Part to be Taken by Philadelphia

in these interesting exercises will be a prominent one. A large number of visitors will leave this city for the battle-field during the course of to-day. In addition to these, our city will be represented by two regiments of veterans, the Grey Reserves and the National Guards, the latter of whom were engaged in the fearful contest.

Yesterday afternoon the members of these organizations met at their headquarters, fully equipped and provided with three days' rations, and at six o'clock they marched from their respective armories to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they took a special train, at seven o'clock, for Harrisburg.

The Grey Reserves turned out nearly four hundred strong, under the command of the following officers:—

Colonel—Brevet Brigadier General Charles M. Prevost.
Major—Brevet Colonel William McMichael.
Surgeon—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Kollock.
Adjutant—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Latta.
Quartermaster—Lieutenant William A. Rolin.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Henry L. Elder.
Sergeant Major—William L. Fox, Jr.
Company A—Captain, J. D. Keyser; First Lieutenant, John Stewart; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Morris.
Company C—Captain, William W. Allen; First Lieutenant, John U. Gilier; Second Lieutenant, James Hogan.
Company E—Captain, Jacob Loudenslager; First Lieutenant, James Muldoon.
Company F—First Lieutenant, H. T. Peck.
Company H—Lieutenant, George W. Williams.
Company I—Captain, J. Parker Martin; First Lieutenant, H. P. Duncan; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph Klauder.

The National Guards were under the command of the following officers:—

Colonel—Brevet Brigadier-General Peter Lyle.
Adjutant—Major David P. Weaver.
Quartermaster—Captain William Rush.
Company A—Captain, John T. Durang; Lieutenant, William Rush.
Company B—Lieutenant, George H. Uhler.
Company C—Captain, R. P. King, Jr.; Lieutenant, Charles F. Sauter.
Company D—Captain, John G. Kelly; Lieutenant, A. Moran.
Company E—Captain, P. H. Jacobus; Lieutenant, Alexander H. Adams.
Company F—Captain, I. M. Davis; Lieutenant, Frederick Gimber.
Company G—Captain, John H. Megee; Lieutenant, William W. Fenner.
Company H—Captain, Charles W. Smith; Lieutenant, Alexander McEuen.

These two regiments were accompanied by the Veteran Artillery Corps.

It was intended that Baxter's Fire Zouaves should also proceed to the battle-field, but this part of the programme has been abandoned, and a parade through the principal streets of the city has been substituted. The regiment will appear in their new uniform of the Zouave pattern, jacket of fine dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold-colored silk braid, with silver bell-buttons in front, and pantaloons of bright red cloth of immense width, fitting tightly at the ankle. They will pass over the following route:—Form at armory; down race to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Fourth; down Fourth to Lombard; down Lombard to Third; up Third to Girard avenue; up Girard avenue to Twelfth; up Twelfth to Jefferson; up Jefferson to Broad; down Broad to Coates; up Coates to Sixteenth; down Sixteenth to Callowhill; down Callowhill to Sixth; down Sixth to Arch; up Arch to Eighth; up Eighth to Vine; up Vine to Thirteenth; down Thirteenth to Race; up Race to armory, and dismiss.

The Zouaves will be under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter; First Lieutenant, Lewis H. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Stokes.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 16—Noon.—Consols, 94 11-16; Erie, 44¾; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 73½; Illinois Central, 77½; Atlantic and Great Western, 21½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 16—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—Noon.—Cotton quiet, steady, and unaltered; the sales of the day will reach ten thousand bales. Breadstuffs firm. Corn advanced to 37s. 9d. Provisions quiet.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 16—Noon.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Quebec Sept. 4, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16—Noon.—The steamer Tripoli, from New York Sept. 4, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16—Noon.—The steamer Union, from New York Sept. 4, arrived here last evening.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Petroleum firm at 52f.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Fifth Military District.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—By the death of General Griffin yesterday at Galveston, the command of the Fifth Military District falls to Brevet Major-General Mower, as next ranking officer. General Mower has been for some time past in command of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, with headquarters in New Orleans. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds was this morning assigned to the command of the District of Texas, in place of General Griffin, deceased. General Griffin's death causes much regret here, where he was well known and highly esteemed as a brave and gallant officer.

Consul Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President has recognized Francois Berton as Consul of Switzerland for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington, to reside at San Francisco.

From Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 16.—Governor Ward and a part of his staff joined Governor Fenton here for Antietam by the Washington through line, in a special car which left New York at 8·40 this morning.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Bank statement shows an increase of $3,936,027 in loans, $217,327 in specie, $307,056 in circulation, and a decrease of $2,095,339 in deposits, and $4,489,542 in legal-tenders.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$1000 City 6s, New.......101	11 sh Cam & Am........126
$2000 do...Old....... 98¾	7 do..........126
$2000 C & Am 6s,'89...... 96	10 sh Manuf Nt Bk... 32
$1600 do........ 96	4 sh Leh N stk...... 47½
$5000 Susq Bds.......s5. 62	33 do....... 47½
10 sh Phila B..........163	10 sh Mech Bk....... 31½
SECOND	BOARD.
1 sh Penna R.......... 53⅝	200 sh Read R......b60. 51¼
100 sh Read.........s60. 51¾	100 do..........c. 51·31
200 do........s60. 51¾	300 do.....ls.b30. 51⅜
200 do........s60. 51¾	500 do........s60. 51¼

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Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

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15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

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All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

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50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

60 cent Figured Alpacas.
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins.
Colored Poplin Alpacas.

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$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.
$2·25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

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37½ French Ginghams.

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1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

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All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
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200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

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